ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1874. Vol. VII---No 159

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Day Passenger Train—Outward.

Leave Atlanta	9 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	12 21 p m
Leave Dalton	2 17 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 25 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 45 a m
Arrive Dalton	8 00 a m
Arrive Kingston	10 10 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 15 p m

Night Passenger Train—Outward.

Leave Atlanta	5 55 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 46 p m
Arrive Dalton	10 30 p m
Leave Chattanooga	12 30 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 20 p m
Leave Dalton	5 08 p m
Arrive Kingston	6 54 p m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leave Atlanta	3 50 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 19 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 m n
Leave Dalton	1 00 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 34 a m
Arrive Cartersville	5 34 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 10 a m
Arrive Atlanta	10 08 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	8 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	8 45 a m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 00 a m
Arrives at Covington	8 00 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	1 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad---Atlanta Division.

Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 10 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	1 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 10 p m
Leaves Macon	9 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 05 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 30 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 45 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 00 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 30 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR ENTERTAINED. Families and day boarders desired. MOSES DUPREE, 50 Broad street. oct9—dtf

SANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—L. & J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. A. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 32 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—E. Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DEPOT HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets. nov3, '74—dly

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal arrangements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1-dly Charlotte, N. C.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville daily on the arrival of the up passenger train every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock p. m.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Forter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16-d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 48 Whitehall street, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

DR. J. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Northeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2-dly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. E. LOWTENDERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity. Office—Drug Store of Venable & Collier. Residence—No. 7 National Hotel. nov8—dlmo

LAWYERS.

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d13m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.

J. BRANHAM, Jr., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug6—d3mo

J. & J. C. RUTHERFORD, Attorneys at Law, Macon, Ga., may 28-tf

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4-dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24-dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Oconmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections mar6-d12m

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney a Law, Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. my30—dtf

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74-d9m

T. J. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

WILLIAM WELLS, NEWNAN, GA., Notary Public and ex-Officio Justice of the Peace. Office at the Virginia Hotel, near the Court House. oct18—d3m

W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9-dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW ELOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-dly

J. C. FAIN. T. C. MILNER.

FAIN & MILNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Calhoun, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. july16, 1874—d6m

JARED I. WHITAKER, ATTORNEY at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business extended to him in the State and Federal Courts. Can be found at Dr. John G. Westmoreland's office, in room No. "6" up-stairs, in James' Bank Block, Whitehall street. sep4, 1874—d3mo

R. W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. sep24—dtoct10

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. mar32-d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11-dly

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar3-dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20-dly

JAMES H. GUERRY. J. L. JANES.—Guerry & Janes, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—d6m

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dtf

L. L. HALL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga., Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d12m

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savanah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75-dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

JOHN W. POWELL, Newnan, Ga. | J. E. STALLINGS, Senoia, Ga.

POWELL & STALLINGS, ATTORNEYS AT Law, will practice in the courts of the Coweta Circuit, Supreme Court and the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Business entrusted to them shall meet with prompt attention. sep1, '74—d3mo

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia, Office, No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. fb1d-dtf

ROBERT S. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. nove17, '74—d6mo

HOTELS.

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3-dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., A. Y. Sheats, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. june5-dtf

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. F. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf,

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.

M. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel.

june14—d3tw3w

RICHMOND HOUSE, near depot, Gainesville, Georgia. J. W. Trammell, Proprietor. This house is new and comfortable. Table well supplied. ☞ FARE REDUCED. ☜ Baggage carried to and from depot free. Extra inducements offered to summer visitors. june14—dtf

TOCCOA HOUSE, (situated one hundred yards north of depot,) Toccoa, Georgia. S. V. Davenport, Proprietor. This hotel is new and commodious, and the table well supplied. Baggage carried to and from the depot free of charge. Extra inducements offered to summer visitors. Charges moderate. june14—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Opened January 1st, 1855.

BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,

aug30-dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

THE LAST CHANCE!

A Thrilling Era--The Duty of the Hour--A Splendid Opportunity and a Glittering Prize.

The most exciting and momentous epoch of American history is upon us. A presidential campaign is opening, which will decide for democracy and liberty, or radicalism and the downfall of republican government. The recent democratic victories inspire the hopes of freemen. Business is reviving, and the people seek eagerly for political and general information. Consequently, newspapers are more eagerly sought and are being taken to every intelligent household, as the greatest source of home education and amusement.

In addition to his county journal, every person should take one great City paper, which furnishes the latest *Telegraphic, Commercial, Agricultural, General Intelligence and current news* of the day. An opportunity is now presented to subscribe for such a journal, and at the same time *without extra charge* secure the chance of getting *one thousand dollars in gold*, or other magnificent present, as set forth below.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION,

published at the State Capital, the Gate City of the South, ranks among the foremost journals of the United States, and the MAMMOTH EIGHT-PAGED WEEKLY of 48 columns, is the great Family Journal of the South. Its unswerving Democratic career, and its successful struggle with Bullock and Georgia Radicalism, are well known. Every subscriber to it enjoys a privilege unprecedented in the South, namely: A chance to receive one of the following presents, amounting in value to over

$5,000 00.

One cash gift, in gold	$1,000
One cash gift, in greenbacks	500
Five cash gifts, in greenbacks	500
One magnificent piano	1,000
One beautiful piano	600

Also, *gold and silver watches*, seven sewing machines, a $100 oil painting richly framed, complete sets of the best authors prose and poet, and numerous other valuable gifts, presenting by far the most remarkable gift distribution to newspaper subscribers ever known. On application to the undersigned *specimen* copies of THE CONSTITUTION, will be sent free to any address, with full list of presents and a description of the pianos, one of which is the world-renowned CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND, our piano being the *identical* one which has taken four or five State Fair premiums.

THE PLAN

is simple. Every subscriber paying *ten* dollars for the Daily one year, receives a *registered card*—a club of Weeklies paying *ten* dollars for five copies one year also receives a *registered card*. A Weekly subscriber paying ten dollars for 5 years' subscription gets a card. A Daily subscriber paying *five* dollars for 6 months, or Weekly subscriber paying five dollars for two and a half years, gets a half card.

The presents will be drawn to these cards, *by lot*, in public, under the management of subscribers, the proprietors having nothing to do with it. Issue of cards limited to 4,000—less than last year.

All the gifts are now in our possession and will be positively awarded without scaling or change in any respect. This is our *last* distribution and takes place

December 31st, 1874.

This, therefore, is the *last* chance. At our first distribution, Mr. George Eberhart received $1,250 in gold for a Madison county club of weeklies.

THE CONSTITUTION contains stories, poetry, miscellaneous and humorous reading. A thrilling new story, "The Maniac Lover," begins in January.

Agents wanted—unparalleled inducements offered.

Those not knowing us we refer to Mayor Spencer and ex-Mayor Hammock, of Atlanta.

Send money by registered letter, post office order or express. Address

W. A. HEMPHILL & Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,

If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }

june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, july19-dtf Clerk.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17-dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE.

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel, Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga.

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

RICKS HOUSE.

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable. nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

MEAT, PRODUCE, ETC.

ATLANTA AND TENNESSEE MARKET House.—Rose, Jamison & Co., Butchers, dealers in Cattle, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, etc., No. 128 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

O. A. W. ROSE, } W. L. SHOFNER & CO.
J. K. JAMISON, } Fayetteville, Tenn.
W. L. SHOFNER. } apr12-d6m.

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may16—

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Ball, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☜ First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-dly

GRATE AND MANTLE SETTING.

GRATE AND MANTLE SETTING.—I am now prepared to attend all orders for Setting Mantles and Grates of all kinds, resetting Grates, &c. Orders left at Humphrey's & Bellingrath's, No. 19 Marietta street, will receive prompt attention. JORDAN LOVE, Grate and Mantle Setter and Repairer of Smoking Chimneys. aug30—d3m

THE CYNIC'S CREED.

SWINBURNE.

For the crown of our life as it closes,
In darkness, the print thereof dust;
No thorns go as deep as a rose's,
And love is more cruel than just.
Time turns the old days to derision,
Our loves into corpses or wives;
And marriage and death and division
Make barren our lives.

GARRETT'S WAY.

The Career of a Remarkable Railway Man—How to Make Great Enterprise Self-Sustaining.

["Gath," in the Chicago Tribune.]

Writing in the library of congress last week, I saw a portly figure at the head of a body of strangers walking up and down and explaining things. I recognized that rubicund face, bluish gray eyes, and solid, unanxious tread and pace—the Baltimore and Ohio railway magnate, John W. Garrett. He has been in Europe for more than two years. In the interim his fellow-capitalist and friend, John Hopkins, has passed to the grave. During his absence, although forbidden to attend to business, Garrett, wrote by every mail, and had the epitomised work sent out to him. His kinsfolks—John King and Mr. Keyser—have been at the quarters of the presidency in his absence, King exercising a viceroyalty and Keyser moving up and down the line and through the commercial centres.

Whatever the reasons or philosophy, this management of this railway is vindicated above everything of the kind in the western world. The great panic swept over the country a year ago, and drove Vanderbilt to Wall street and Scott to protest, while these Scotch-Irish-Dutchmen of Baltimore were as oblivious of the panic as that Frederick county man who, having ploughed all day, said, as he came home: "I dinks I feels some little beebles in my boots," and forthwith hauls out a pair of suffers and a cart-wrench.

There was no scrip nor water in Garrett's boots. All the stock there was old dry.

"That is the only railroad in America," said Shanly, the Canadian who built the Hoosac Tunnel, "able in any contingency to take care of itself."

The power of this railroad is no secret. It consists in learning whatever is good from the present age, and forgetting nothing that was good in the former ones. Once or twice there has been a stockholders' movement to divide more earnings or split the stock a little thinner; but the absolutism and the old-fashioned sagacity of Garrett have prevented this from going through.

His motto has been: "Economy in every detail, from a pound of nails up." "Time," says Garrett, "is no longer than speculation. Sell nothing; restrict dividends for the sake of the long credit of the stock; all wait together, stockholders and officers! Invest the surplus in the system. Let politics alone. Neither conciliate it nor antagonize it. Particularly do not corrupt it, or you will get its appetite on edge, and it will gnaw you all your days. Responsibility in the working force; conservatism in the management; patience in the stock list. Do not fool with localisms. Side branches must construct themselves. Push for large terminal points, and the side places must build toward the stem we extend in their general direction."

Mr. Garrett took this road a short time before the war. He was a provision dealer, the son of a banker—Scotch-Irish Presbyterian on one side, Pennsylvania German on the other. He had a hard, round head, a slow and gracious manner, a large, rolling, acute plausibility, which reminded people of a Holland burgomaster. He was never in a hurry, but always very prompt; five minutes of reflection he gave to every second of speech, except when he had a great occasion, and then he had done the thinking for weeks before. He was never deficient in confidence, but it was diplomatic and graduated, and it embraced people unctuously, instead of carrying them by storm. His pertinacity was indescribable. He returned and returned again to the same point, and by weight and the beaning power, not attrition nor intrigue, carried the position, or persisted until it was lost. He had large Baltimore appetites for food, and his steady animal heat counteracted any intellectual relapse or melancholy, if he could be capable of it. Between work and eating, they say, his organism for a time grew unstrung. He worked on a full stomach for fifteen years around this railroad, and then a tendency to vertigo became so manifest that he had to give over and go to Europe. He told me that he had perfectly capable assistants, and should not resume his labor with so much fulness.

Garrett is essentially a merchant. He has led his railroad from 35 cents on the stock up to $1 35 and more, where it stands, like Mohammed's coffin, against the ceiling. From a road, badly off, between Baltimore and Wheeling, it is now a road to Staunton, to Danville, to Cincinnati, to Pittsburgh, to Sandusky, to Chicago. It may yet be a road to Omaha and New Orleans. Its ambition stops at Baltimore. In that city there is an undertone of feeling that John W. Garrett may become a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Curious Statistics.

The New York World has published a table illustrating a singular feature in our political system. The first two columns of figures show the composition of the present United States senate. The middle columns show how the senate would be constituted if the last elections in each state determined at once the politics of its senators: and the last two columns show the number of senators that would be chosen in each state if all the states had as many senators in proportion to the population as Rhode Island has. From the totals it is seen that while the senate, at present stands 19 democrats to 55 republicans and independents it would, in a proper accordance with the will of the people, as last expressed, stand 55 democrats to 22 republicans. And if the people of the whole United States were as fully represented as the 217,353 inhabitants of Rhode Island are represented, the senate would stand 290 democrats to only 59 republicans. And still the United States senate which meets in less than a month from to-day, will have an overwhelming republican majority.

At the time of the constitution no such enormous disproportions in the size and populations of states existed as now exists. At that time the smallest state (Delaware) had a population of about 50,000, and the largest (Virginia) had but little over 600,000. The state of New York then had a population of about 340,000. But now, when the state of New York has come to a population of nearly 5,000,000, we have a state (Nevada) which is smaller in proportion than the smallest in 1787. The disproportion then was about 1 to 12, whereas it is now as 1 to 100.

A Glass Eater.

There is a chap in Staunton, Va., who eats glass. "I went out," says the physician who described it, and secured a piece about one-third of a broked pane, and brought in several friends to witness the sight. He took the glass and deliberately bit out a piece about the size of a silver half dollar, and chewed it up with as much gusto as if it had been a piece of bread, swallowed it, taking after it a swallow of water and bread, he said, to get the particles out of his teeth. He would have eaten the whole if I had requested, as he has frequently eaten tumblers for a drink of whisky. He said he would eat any kind of glass except the colored bottle glass, which had poison in it. He was first induced to try the experiment about three years ago at the Cape of Good Hope, by a surgeon in the British navy, who bet he could eat the glasses (eight in number) at the dinner party which he did, and he saw no reason why he could not do as much: so he tried it by eating only three. Since that time he has eaten glass for the amusement of others over a thousand times, with no disagreeable effects. The only difference he sees is it gives him an appetite,

A CURIOUS CASE.

Suit Against a Logan County Merchant for the Payment of a Reward for His Own Arrest.

[Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat, 21.]

A very singular law suit has arisen in our adjoining county, Logan. The circumstances connected with the case are these: Mr. Marcus Hermann, an Israelite, and a merchant at Auburn, had his store broken open last christmas and $4,000 in money taken therefrom. Upon an examination of the premises, it seemed that the outside door through which the thieves are presumed to have entered the store was broken open from the inside. This, and other circumstances, gave rise to the suspicion that Hermann had robbed himself for the purpose of exciting the sympathy and indulgence of his creditors. The day after the robbery Mr. Hermann gave a paper to the constable of the Auburn district, which read as follows:

We, Marcus Hermann and W. W. Price, hereby bind and obligate ourselves to pay $1,500 for the arrest of the person or persons who took from the store of Marcus Hermann, in Auburn, Ky., on the night of the 25th of December, 1873, about $4,500; or we will pay $1,500 for the arrest of the thief without the restoration of the money.

MARCUS HERMANN.
W. W. PRICE.

Mr. J. S. Stanley, the constable of the district, took the foregoing bond, and, the same day, he and a young man named Gabe Lewis arrested Hermann himself, charging him with having committed the robbery in question. They took the prisoner to Mr. Price, the security on the bond, and demanded of him the reward; but, of course, Price refused to pay it. Last summer Stanley and Lewis brought

SUIT ON THE BOND

against Hermann and Price, alleging that they had complied with the terms upon which the reward had been offered, that Hermann himself was the robber, and that they had arrested him, etc., whereupon they demanded the $1,500. The suit was brought by Caldwell and Brower, of Russellville, at the last term of the Logan superior court, just adjourned. The counsel for the defendants are Messrs. Rhea, Bevier and Garrigus, also of Russellville. The latter filed a demurrer of the petition of the plaintiffs, but it was overruled by Judge Bowling, and the case was continued to the next term of the Court, when it will be tried upon its merits, before a jury. If the plaintiffs can prove that Hermann did commit the robbery, they will, of course, get a judgment for the reward claimed. Mr. Hermann has also brought suit against Stanley & Lewis, claiming $10,000 damages, and another suit for malicious prosecution, in which also a claim is set up for $10,000 damages. All these cases will be tried at the next term of the Logan circuit court, and will elicit widespread interest in Logan county, and especially among the people of Auburn. They will constitute one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of litigation in the Green river country.

A New Way to Play Hamlet.

[From Col. Forney's London Correspondence in the Press.

So much that was new to me last Saturday night was not so new to many of those around me. But Mr. Irving took them frequently by surprise, and several times horrified critics and audience fairly off their feet. The first act was a scenic wonder. Here Irving revealed his intellectual purpose. Here he foreshadowed his plan of making Hamlet a colloquial, not a declamatory character. He was subdued in voice and manner throughout, until his emotion carried him away, and in these he was intenser rather than loud. The Ghost (Mr. Mead) was successfully sepulchral, and was aided by a contrivance never seen, I think, in America. He leads Hamlet into a ravine near the rocky coast, and warns him in a mist, which half conceals his figure, and finally hides him altogether as the dawn advances.

Irving is a slight, dark man, the size of Edwin Booth, with a long stride, a fine dark eye, a pale face, black hair, and a stoop, with a voice not unlike the elder Booth. He is called affected, but all stage tragedy is affected The most successful tragic actors have been the most extravagant.

This young man Irving did not succeed by his odd ways, but by his wonderful quietude. Here he was attractively peculiar. "Hamlet," well set, with good company, always holds any ordinary audience. It is a fine story, and fills two or three hours profitably; but a new Prince, with a fresh young head on his shoulders, and a talent for finding strange jewels in the old mine, and who makes gray, seasoned judges stare, and finally applaud—such a man is a discoverer.

Not to speak of his interview with the guards on the platform, or with the *Ghost*, in tones hardly above ordinary talk, his rare powers were first clear to me when he met *Rosencrants* and *Guildenstein*, and wormed their secret that they had been sent for to manage him. Here we had the student using his princely name and his boyish impulse to confuse his schoolfellows, and he did it in a grace and style most fascinating.

The London Examiner complains that his whole ideal of Hamlet is too intellectual; but that alone will make it a permanent favorite. He gives us a young nobleman, who talks like a scholar, not like a stump speaker; who, in his fine soliloquy "To be or not to be!" takes the reflective mood seated, leans his face on his hands as he begins, and ponders to himself and not as if he were roaring to a mob. How novel and touching Irving's speech to the players! He comes in with the head of the strollers, his arm in his, in easy converse, in a quick walk, and, as he enters he says, "Speak the speech," &c. No wonder the house came down at this like an avalanche. Nor, in the same fine spirit, but full of affection, did he fail to sway and sweep his audience in his devotion to Horatio. This was simply exquisite, and yet he never once raised his voice out of a conversational tone. All fair Hamlets make points out of the players' scene before the King and Queen. The stage was splendidly upholstered and attended. It was the King's reception room, robed in Danish hangings, with the regal chairs of the period, a recess with scrolls and books, crowded with guards and pages clad in the court attire. The act over, the play "a hit," the uncle-king and queen mother frightened off, Irving flings himself into the monarch's vacant chair, and gives way to his hysteric joy. Here he was magnificent, full-armed with new points. So in his after banter with his courtiers, with Polonius, with his mother in the finale of the third act. He spoke the contrast between the kings, not with the two portraits or miniatures before him, but in his mind's eye, and with great effect.

Cured at Last.

A lady acquaintance read the following paragraph in a paper: "A young wife once cured her husband of a dipsositon to absent himself from home by providing a dinner, and saying to him afterward: 'George, if you find a sweeter spot than home describe it to me, and I will rival it or die in the attempt.' A kiss and a few tears completed the victory." This lady acquaintance tried the game on her husband. He wasn't melted a bit; he merely said: "When you can get the boys to come here and smoke cigars and talk politics, and you set up a keg of lager, you can count me in. I like the company of the boys, I do." Our lady saw that sentiment had no effect on him. So she didn't throw herself on his neck, and hug and wet his paper collar with her tears; but she took a saucer and fired it at his head, and followed it up with a cup, and ended it by slinging a dish of strawberries on his shirt-bosom. Since that time he has been an exemplary husband. Yet he does seem anxious for her to visit her dear mother as often as four or five times a week.

TUSCUMBIA.

The Destruction Greater than First Reported.

Great Desolation in the Neighborhood.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

TUSCUMBIA, November 25.—The storm Sunday evening was most disastrous in its effect on the surrounding country. Houses were unroofed and fences blown in every direction. Large trees were torn from the ground and carried many yards by the storm, crushing cabins and out houses as they went. After the tornado left Tuscumbia it seems to have spent its force or risen above the houses, then having apparently gained new strength it came down on the farm of Ben Wilson, six miles from here, and totally destroyed his residence, corn crib and gin house. It then passed up the stream, known as Pond creek, leveling thousands of forest trees. Some miles further on the farm houses and outbuildings of Wilkes Davidson, a well known citizen, were destroyed, as was also the house of Ira Jarman, an extensive farmer. Scores of negro cabins were blown down, and two black men were killed. Several others were slightly wounded.

The loss to Tuscumbia is fully as great as was at first reported among property holders. There was two grist mills destroyed which supplied the town with meal, and the want of this article is beginning to be severely felt. Many of the houses that were not blown entirely down, have been rendered unfit for habitation, and nearly every building in the place has been more or less

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REPUTATION.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS are now ready in pamphlet form, with table of cases and general index. At the last term decisions of very great importance were rendered. Sent post paid for $1. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
R. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 26, 1874.

BREVITIES.

—Hunting for Arkansas Smith is a criminal waste of time. He has changed his name to John.

—The papers are all talking about the monogram garter. What the deuce is a garter, anyway?

—Ex-Senator Doolittle will probably be the democratic nominee for the Wisconsin senatorship.

—The Toledo Herald hopes if Kalakaua sells his kingdom to the United States he will buy a suit of clothes. He owns a shirt now.

—Many of the most prominent families of New York are going to spend the winter in Florida. Besides Gov. Dix, the Home Journal mentions the Roosevelts, the Astors, the Coopers and the Balls.

—Mrs. Barney Williams, while acting in Boston last week, received a bouquet in which was a fine gold locket and a note asking her acceptance of the gift, "in memory of my dear mother, who loved you very much."

—The states electing governors in 1875 are: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—thirteen states. The political events of the year begin with the New Hampshire election in March.

—At a recent wedding, according to a report, "the jellies upon the bridal supper tables were pure amber masses of quivering translucence, catching the wine-colored prisms of perfumed light, and holding them in tremulous mirrors of rosy beauty." How about the lobster salad and doughnuts?

—Major General McDowell has issued special orders from military headquarters, department of the south, in Louisville, for the withdrawal of troops on special duty in several of the southern states, commanding their return to their respective permanent places of assignment.

—San Antonia (Texas) Herald: We understand that Mrs. Fitzgerald, the enterprising railroad contractress, is in our city. She filled her contract to grade nineteen miles on the other side of the San Marcos, and has obtained a contract for a number of miles on this side. She has at her disposition some sixty mules, scrapers, etc.

—M. Lubowites, lieutenant in the Austro-Hungarian armies, is walking from Vienna to Paris on a wager that he will make the distance in fourteen days. At Strasburg he had 143 miles to spare on his time to that point. At Paris he will be received by members of the Union club of Vienna and the Paris Jockey club. Three millions of francs are said to be bet on the race.

—Fate never played a fairer trick than she did on two dead beats who tried to steal a ride from Richland to Oswego the other day, by getting themselves locked up in an empty box car. For the car was switched, and left standing at the next station, and the two travelers, after begging and screaming to be released, had to trudge off on foot after all.

—A man on Long Island, famous for his hogs, was asked what was the secret of his success. He answered: "I always choose a good-natured pig. Those that when they eat constantly running from one trough to another and knocking their snouts against the next pig I sell to my neighbors, who don't know better than to buy such troublesome animals, while my contented pigs get fat."

—A lady and her eight-year old daughter were among the passengers on a Woodward avenue car yesterday, and presently the little miss observed a man take out his handkerchief, flourish it around and then wipe his nose. The child leaned over to her mother and whispered: "Mamma, that gentleman is trying to flirt with me, but I shall give him his handkerchief signal that I distrust his motives!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The "cheekiest" theft on record is reported from Virginia, where a rascal stole a set of false teeth from the gums of a gentleman who carelessly left his mouth open when he went to sleep. Technical lawyers are in some doubt as to the exact form of indictment for this novel crime, but the victim calls it flat burglary, being forcible entry and abstraction of plate.

—Among the guests at a hotel dinner table in this city yesterday were a husband and wife from Iowa. The husband was a burly, big fellow, and the wife pale and slim. When the waiter came to take their order the man replied: "Oh, bring me most anything, but my wife's health is rather poor and I'd like it if you could bring her mashed 'taters and biled aig.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A considerable coal owner in the north was instructing his daughter, a litte girl about eight years of age, in the principles of religion and explaining to her the rewards and punishment of the future state. He told her, among other things, that the wicked would be sent to a large pit, where they would be roasted by evil spirits. She was very attentive, and after a pause said: "Papa, what a good thing it would be if you could get them to take their coal of you."

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the late President Lincoln, arrived in the city yesterday accompained by a servant, and stopped at the Pulaski House for a few hours when she moved to Bresnan's European House, desiring more secluded quarters, her wish being, it is supposed, to travel without any publicity whatever. During the morning she visited Bonaventure, and other points of interest, and in the afternoon left for Florida by the Atlantic and Gulf railroad train. We understand she is in feeble health.—*Savannah News.*

—Governor Dix, it is said, released from the cares and vexations of official life, is going down to Florida to spend the winter. The governor, although a septagenarian, is still a mighty hunter, like Nimrod. He is death on wild ducks, snipes, pigeons, curlews, quails, pheasants, woodcocks, and the other small game found in the populous regions of the empire state; but when he comes to deal with the bears, deer, alligators, sharks, swordfish and loggerheads of the land of Flowers, he may be startled at first. However, let him follow his own general order, and shoot 'em down on the spot.

—It seems that Queen Victoria was present at the "burning of a witch" at Balmoral on Hallowe'en. The fact is thus recorded in the Illustrated London News: "When darkness set in the queen and Princess Beatrice, each bearing a torch, drove out in an open phaeton, when a procession of the tenantry and servants of the royal estates, all carrying torches, walked through the grounds and round the castle, in front of which a huge bonfire was prepared. This being lighted, a car containing the effigy of a witch was drawn up, and the torchbearers, forming a circle, the witch was committed to the flames," and reels were danced around the fire.

—One little point which, in connection with the Y. Y. Smith foolishness, illustrates the beauties of Claytonism in Arkansas, may have escaped the public. Smith, who claims to be the governor, was elected lieutenant governor, on the Baxter ticket in 1872. The counting in" applied equally to both. The men who first kept Brooks out by "counting in" Baxter and Smith, and next attempted to count Baxter and Smith out, to let Brooks in, are now compelled, in furthering the Smith plot, to declare Baxter-Smith elected in 1872, valid. They thus tacitly confess their action in the Brooks movement, of a few months since, an attempt to subvert the lawful government of the state.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

A Bank for Small Depositors.

A savings bank, as the word is now used, does not mean a commercial corporation—a corporation that is conducted to produce dividends, and to serve private objects. It means nothing of that kind. It issues no stock, and its managers are not allowed to profit by its transactions. Its objects are benevolent and patriotic, instead of commercial and sordid. It should pay salaries liberal enough to command the services of capable men, and after a while it should erect a handsome house for the transaction of its business; but all surplus earnings beyond these matters belong to its depositors and to them alone.

We sorely need such an institution; but we do not need an enterprise that steals the livery of benevolence to serve selfish ends in. We want none that attempts to gather in the money of poor people, and at more or less risks, uses it to fill the pockets of its stockholders. Any such enterprise would be a mockery, and should not receive the support of the public as a savings bank. It would simply be a money broker's shop under an assumed name, and should be rated as such.

The history of all highly civilized states shows that savings banks work a vast benefit in a community, by inducing habits of economy among people in humble circumstances. The extent of their transactions in the United Kingdom is enormous. We have no fresh figures at hand; but ten years ago the savings banks of England held balances belonging to 1,555,087 depositors, aggregating in amount to over 200 million dollars. About 300,000 depositors had accounts open of less than $25 each. In 1869 the reports and surplus earnings of the Massachusett's savings banks amounted to $114,801,608, a sum equal to the corporate capital invested in cotton, woolen, iron and leather manufactures in the state, and exceeding the capital of the banks of discount by $35,000,000.

We do not believe that such an institution would perceptibly affect the deposits of our present banks. By developing an additional class of depositors, it would lead to the comfort and even independence of many who would otherwise live from hand to mouth all their lives. It would be the means of giving to many poor people homes of their own, and thus promote good citizenship and public morals. It could afford to pay a good rate of interest as an incentive to deposits, because it would not be quarterly bled to pay dividends. But such an institution must have first the most guarded and carefully prepared charter, and then its list of managers and officers must be absolutely free of shysters or of an approach to one. Otherwise it will fail, as all swindles should, and inevitably do in the long run.

The New Invasion.

The first letter from the Texans, visiting this state, in the Galveston News is, we confess, rather surprising. It discloses the real objects of the "excursion;" strips off all the guises of "visits to old friends" and all that, and discloses the raid in its true aspects. The letter is headed, "The Immigration movement," and does not attempt to disguise the nature of the expedition. It boldly and frankly declares that the excursionists are recruiting sergeants commissioned by Gen. Robertson, who is the head of the Texas immigration bureau. The semi official correspondent says the work has been systematically planned, and he hopes to be written down a Hottentot if the result is not an epidemic of Texas fever in the seaboard states. It seems that every member of the excursion had an assigned field in which to procure recruits for "the virgin soil of the Lone Star state," and that immediately after the reception in Atlanta, each man went direct to his post. We give the assignments for Georgia: Joel Sutton, Dade county; Dr. H. J. Hunter, Dalton; T. C. Thompson, Fort Gaines; P. L. Balleau, Ringgold; Col. J. T. Young, Atlanta; Dr. J. R. Tucker, Oconee; Rev. J. C. Woolam, Newnan, and a roving commission, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard, to visit Savannah and other central points for the diffusion of information relating to Texas.

We are entirely willing that the gentlemen should present the advantages of their state to Georgians, because we do not believe that valuable citizens can be induced to leave the thriftiest state in south, filled as it is with the blessings of an older civilization, for any new state under the sun. We only object to the systematic manner of their "invasion of Georgia." They have altogether too much method for guests; and we are not sure that their schemes were fully explained and understood when they were deluged "with hospitality and good wishes," as the clever correspondent of the Galveston News says they were.

OUR friends along the Air-Line railroad and in the once sequestered counties of northeast Georgia, will scarcely thank a correspondent of the Savannah News for deprecating the building of their connecting link with the rest of the world. We give his words without comment, for they do not deserve it:

Look at the Richmond Air-Line road. To save a few hours, all the travel and freight that used to come from Richmond and further north to Charlotte, North Carolina, for the west and southwest, and from there to Columbia and Augusta, is all intercepted and thrown off from the old route, which has been so long struggling to maintain itself as a paying enterprise, by a new road from Charlotte to Atlanta. This is done principally to save a few hours' time. Would it not have been more rational, rather than to impair or destroy that old road, and also destroy itself—for the new road seems now to be in trouble—for the two interests to have arranged mutually for the old line to gain those extra hours by increasing its running time? Would it not have been a cheaper method of accomplishing the gaining of that much time, to have saved the expenditure of so much new capital in the new road, and also to have avoided the impairment or destruction of the old road?

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald describes Mr. Stephens' recent visit at the White House:

Alexander H. Stephens called on the president Saturday to pay his respects, as it has been his custom to do during his membership of the house. He was received most cordially by the president, who detained him for some time in friendly conversation. Mr. Stephens is better than he was last winter and has gained some flesh, though the attenuated appearance of the veteran is still apparent. In regard to the organization of the next house he remarked that it was useless to worry about crossing a stream until it was reached. His voice seems stronger and his eyes brighter than when he made his speech at the last session on the pay of members of congress. Socially Mr. Stephens has all the vivacity of his younger colleagues.

A WESTERN paper sees nothing blue in the future. Here is its terse summary of the situation: "wheat is improving, hogs are high, there is plenty of money to buy, and within the next sixty days over one hundred million dollars, in good, crisp greenbacks and national bank notes will be distributed among western farmers."

How It Is.

It appears in the first place as if our last Sabbath article on the serenity of Atlanta journalism, in a controversial way, would not hold good very long. It looks somewhat as if any other but a quarrelsome disposition were abnormal to the nature of some newspapers in the Gate City. We were no little amused at the evident chagrin of the News over the of that the Herald man having a talk and taking a dinner with the pet candidate of the News, and the latter very poorly conceals its sorrow. Its effort to ridicule the Herald will not hold, for the article in question was quite readable and contained real information.

But on one point the News did strike home, and in turn the Herald squirmed. The News neatly exposed the quite apparent purpose of the Herald in the matter, namely, to curry favor by a little fawning.

We were sorry to see it; and we take the occasion to state "how it is" with THE CONSTITUTION. We have no fawning nor toadying to do, and we repeat in the most emphatic manner our strong condemnation of the democrats in the seventh district, and especially of Bartow county, who enabled a candidate to be elected in opposition to the democratic party, and by radicals and negroes, for fully three-fourths of the democratic vote was polled for Dabney. We care not how much of a democrat Felton is, or how honest the democrats who supported him, they did a wrong, which will yet produce a harvest of evil. Dabney was the party nominee, against whom no democrat said aught, and yet the vast majority of democrats in the district were defeated by the will of a disaffected minority. We have expressed these views again and again, and earnestly reaffirm them.

About *five* subscribers have quit THE CONSTITUTION in consequence. Despite this crushing blow, however, THE CONSTITUTION still exists. This journal has never uttered a word against the character of Felton, or of the democrats who supported him, but strenuously sought to uphold party integrity against their misguided action. Men who quit this journal, under such circumstances, are welcome to "stay quit." For every one of them we will get—aye, *have* gotten—a dozen better. The men, whose highest idea of independent opinion is conformity to their own, and who are silly enough to grow irate over honest opposition, only make themselves ridiculous, and it was in genuine kindness that we did not publish the letters and names of those five before alluded to.

A word to the News as to the question of subscribers. It published two letters that carried their own answer in the spirit manifested. But the News ought to have learned something from our recent exposure of circulation brags of another paper. We now say in all candor, that, while having no objection to our cotemporaries bragging to their heart's content, THE CONSTITUTION shall not permit *comparisons*. The certain result of that sort of thing will be an exposure of the circulation of the paper instituting the comparison. We trust this word of caution will be sufficient. It is against our disposition to interfere in any way with the *business* of others, but when necessary to do so in defense, we do it pretty thoroughly.

THE Augusta Chronicle & Sentine says that Rev. E. T. Walker, an Episcopalian minister of Edgefield, South Carolina, is the latest victim of the comprehensive enforcement act. This act covers all offenses from the slightest to the greatest as it is interpreted and enforced by the powers that temporarily be. The only known reason for the arrest of Mr. Walker consists in his refusal to give a negro employment, who applied to him a few days after the election. Merrillism is spreading, but its days are numbered.

SHOULD we not aid the living who are appealing to us for aid in the torn and battered town of North Alabama? The once beautiful town of Tuscumbia is as near to us in all essential respects, as if it laid on this side of the state line instead of the further side. Its people are one in sympathy, suffering and blood with us. We hope a small purse, at least, will be made up for them.

WE are gratified to state that letters are steadily coming in with subscriptions and cards in the distribution steadily going out. We again remind our friends, that every subscription sent *direct* to us saves us percentage and expense, which will go to lighten the burden of our presents.

GEN. BANKS recently made up a new cabinet for the president, after the delivery of a lecture in Philadelphia. Not content with putting into it politically dead men, he went down into the grave itself and brought up Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, who departed this life about a year ago.

Executive Department News.

Resignation.—J. N. Gilstrap, notary 379th district, Jasper county.

Commissioned.—W. F. Gibson, as inspector of fertilizers, for Monroe county.

Appointments.—Messrs. James F. Bozeman, Fulton county; L. N. Whittle, of Bibb; John Hammond, of Baldwin, and R. L. Mott, of Muscogee, as trustees of the state lunatic asylum, for the term of two years from the first Monday in next December.

The governor, yesterday specially requested Maj. Walter McFarland, chief engineer of the department of the south, to attend the second annual convention of the American cheap transportation association, to be held at Richmond, Virginia, on the first of December. Several of the delegates appointed, recently, to represent the interests of Georga in that convention, have declined.

French Swindlers Found Guilty.

(By Telegraph to the Constitution.)

PARIS, November 25.—Clement Duvernois, who was tried for swindling operations in connection with the Territorial bank of Spain, has been found guilty and sentenced for two years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000f. Francis Garret, who was convicted on the same charge was sentenced to one year imprisonment and fined 500f. Cafron and Russett, two other accomplices, in default of appearance before the court were condemned each to five years imprisonment and fine 3,000f. M. M. Fernerod, Barre and Alexander Duvernois, who was implicated in the same affair were acquitted.

Potters' Meeting.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

TRENTON, N. J., November 25.—Another large meeting of the potters was held to-day, to oppose a deduction in the price of wages. A committee was appointed to consult with the bosses upon the reduction. They complain that they receive less wages than before the late war, and under a low tariff. They say if they are forced to yield, they will consider that a high tariff means a monopoly and low wages, and a low tariff competition and high wages. Several speeches were delivered.

Longshoremen.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, November 25.—At a meeting, the longshoremen appointed a committee to consult with shippers of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey, to compromise for forty cents for day, and sixty cents for night hours work.

The Underwald Wedding.

Maitre Seller was a well-preserved agile gentleman of nearly sixty. At twenty he thought of nothing but law; at thirty of nothing but pleading; at forty he become a judge; and only at fifty-five did he make the discovery that weighing laws and splitting hairs upon the meaning of words and phrases is scarcely all the pleasure to be found in existence.

At fifty-five he woke to the consciousness that he had wasted life. He was very clever at every point in the common law of the Unterwald, but he was not wise enough to know that at that age one can scarcely begin life over again.

If apart from the law he had ever a passion, it was a quiet, half-doubting love of fishing; and, therefore, when he gave up his judgeship, and retired into private life with the respect and even veneration of all who knew him, having angled all, his life for clients, and settled the differences of other legal anglers through nearly a score of years, he fell to angling for fish as the one joy of his life.

Indeed, it was this new occupation, amidst nature, trees, flowers, and living water, which prompted Maitre Seller to the conclusion that he had made a mistake in life when he brought it down to the grinding law from New Year's day to St. Sylvester's which is the last day in December.

The old man's heart was desolate. His quiet, resigned old housekeeper (a sad spinster who had thrown herself into the pathetic and tears early in life). Maitre Seller found, now that he saw sky and forest daily, to be quite a wearisome woman; and the consequence was that Maitre Seiler would pack up his fishing wallet, with a crust and flask of white wine for his lunch, and go out from six in the morning until sunset.

One day, having caught trout until he was weary of unhooking them, and the afternoon being close, (it was a warm April that year) he fell asleep under a whispering fir tree, and there he slept the sleep of innocence for hours.

Then as he awoke, he experienced that wonderful luxury, a gradual regaining of the senses—while a sweet voice was singing in the distance.

When he sat up and rubbed his eyes he found that the sun had set, and that he himself was rather stiffer in the limbs than was comfortable.

The voice came nearer, and through the break of the glade he saw a mountaineer girl singing as she came slowly forward, followed by two or three browsing goats.

The girl was about sixteen; her yellow, light, wavy hair was drawn to the back of the head, and there fell in two long, red ribbon-tied plaits, while the black bodice and poppy-colored skirt completed a far more charming picture than any the old judge had seen in the court through all his legal years.

He sighed lightly.

She stopped and looked about; but she knowed no fear.

"Don't be afraid," he said, gently

The girl smiled as she saw the pleasant old gentleman, and said, "oh, no; and Brutilewart and Michlin would butt you if I told them."

The goats looked at the stranger in an undecided way, but apparently resolved to go on munching.

"And who art thou?"

"I am Lotte."

"And where does Lotte live?"

"I am the daughter of the forester Yeri."

"Ha, ha! are thou daughter of Forester Yeri? remind me I have seen him in my court at sessions and other times. Is his house far away?"

"But a turn, messeire, in the path, and the forester will be glad to see thee, good heer, if he knows thee."

"Why, who have we here?" asked the forester, looking out from the head of the stone steps, which led from the living floor of his forest home to the ground.

"Good even, Yeri; thy daughter has found me. I am Messire Seiler, late judge of the canton. Hast thou so soon forgotten me?"

"He! 'Tis Messiere Seiler!" cried the forester, doffing his hat and hurrying down the steps.

"I fell asleep," said the old judge, looking yet upon Lotte; "and though I am still as active as a roe, I did not awake until the sun had gone down. I am a long way from town, my wallet is empty, and so also am I, and, therefore I asking thee for some supper, Yeri."

"With right good will," said the forester, holding out his hand, which the old judge took; for in and about Switzerland the general equality of riches appears to create an equality of habits; the officer and the privat will sit down together, and the great man of the district will not find himself ill at ease when he eats his supper with a small farmer, the latter meanwhile, being perfectly hospitable, never servile, and rarely uncomfortable, when face to face with a man of superior social rank.

The good wife Kristine now coming forth with a welcome, these four people shut out the evening, after entering the forester's house, and Lotte and her mother fell to work preparing supper.

The red-checked coarse white cloth was soon upon the table, the wooden spoons and platters laid, and the big tureen, lively with a pattern of wide flowers, was ready for the soup.

Not much of a meal—but plain soup, the beef which made it eaten with vinegar and oil, black bread, and strong cheese, the whole washed down with some blackish, sour country wine—yet the old judge thought he never had eaten such a meal.

To tell the truth at once, the old judge was in love with Lotte, though she was only sixteen, and the old gentleman was by that time fifty-eight if a day.

"I lay me, good judge, you will sleep till late in the morning," said broad chested Yeri, when they were saying good night.

"Oh, no," replies the judge, wishing to cut a good figure before Lotte; "I was never more active than I am. I shall be up with the lark and out before any of you."

Nevertheless, though they softly called him three times, he never woke, and in fact, did not present himself until the forester's breakfast had been waiting a whole hour.

The forest girl had been out and away for hours, and as he saw her, with the fresh morning color on her face, and holding out to him a bunch of wild flowers which she had gathered, he decided that a pretty girl looked better at sunrise even than by sunset.

That was the beginning of it

The prim housekeeper wondered what became of her master, until all capacity of astonishment was left, while good Yeri and his wife, though they were wonderfully benefitted and honored by the old judge's friendship, were marvelously puzzled to find an answer to the riddle why Maitre Seiler came to their hut four or five times in the week.

One day a barrel of rikuir, a capital wine in those parts, would be sent with Maitre Seiler's compliments, and, within a week, an admirable present of sausage would be received.

The gravest condemnation of the poor old judge, and the best proof of the honesty of the old couple, Yeri and Kristine, were to be found in the fact that the latter never suspected the real basis of all those civilities on the part of the smitten old gentleman.

As for trout, the good woman Kristine was weary of cooking it, so much of that fish did the good old judge bring to the chalet.

He never said much to Lotte, spoke like a father to her, and certainly never enabled the pretty girl to guess what was in his heart.

This life went on to the end of June, when the tall mountain grass was ready for the scythe.

The old judge, however, had never slept at Yeri's except upon that one particular night when first he visited the forester.

He did not know that he had been put in Lotte's room—he supposed it the guest's chamber.

But upon that particular night in June he had made up his mind to speak to Yeri, and then it was he found that judge and orator as he was, he could not plead for himself.

"What ails the old judge to-night?" thought the forester. "He does not seem himself."

The time went on, and when at last the judge decided that he would defer it until the morning, the forester made the discovery that it was dark; and the moon would not be up for two hours, so the good judge was invited to stop for the night.

He had no idea that his remaining put the primitive family to any inconvenience, no more than he did the moment he learned that he took Lottie's room from her.

But, in fact the young goat-herdess was carried off to her mother's room for the night, while the forester made himself up a bed of furs, etc., on the ground of the living room.

Although the girl looked pale and anxious, but he not detect that she was in deep tribulation.

A little while and the forest hut was quite quiet—not a light to be seen.

The old judge silently opened the lattice; there was a low, bright laugh, and the young man leaped lightly and blithely into the room.

"And whom have we here?" suddenly cried the judge, pouncing upon the intruder.

The youth uttered a low cry, but offered no resistance.

"What thief in the night are you?"

"So please your good worship," said a clear, pleasant voice, "I am no thief, but Wilhelm, only son of the wood ranger of Kusanch, and I am come to see my Lotte!"

"Thy Lotte?"

"So please you, she is my wife!"

"Your wife!"

"Ay, messeire; 'twas an Unterwalden wedding. 'Tis our custom here in this canton, and I am but waiting for my appointment as ranger, which I hope to get by the interest of one Messeire Seiler, an ex-judge, who has been a second fa her to my Lotte, to tell my father and hers and that we are ready to mary by sunlight."

"Oh, then, the interest Yeri's daughter has shown in the old judge comes out of the hope that he will help thee to thy rangership?"

"'Tis exactly so, messeire. I am no theif, but an honest man, and Lotte's husband by law of Unterwald!"

"How long since?"

"These fair six weeks."

The very time during which she had looked at him so earnestly.

He understood the look then.

"Begone! young man. I think I may promise thee thy wife and place."

Next morning he was very grave, but there was that noble something in his face we are pleased to call resignation.

"Messeire Seiler thou art not well," cried the forester.

"Nay; better than yesterday. By the way I told thee last night I should have something to say to thee. It is this—I want thy consent to a marriage between Lotte, here, and one Wilhelm, only son of the ranger at Kusnach."

The forester beat his hand upon the table as Lotte uttered a cry, and the good wife clapped her hands.

"Never!" said he; "'tis a rare good fornaught!"

"No," said the judge, "I'll answer for him."

"Thou, judge?"

"Yes; he will make her a good husband."

"But he has no post; he is nothing."

"I promise you he shall have the under rangership."

"Well, now, messeire, when thou pleadest to me, 'tis as thou didst when thou were a lawyer, and if my girl says aye——"

Lotte looked at the judge meaningly, and said, "I do not hate him, father."

"Then 'tis settled," said Yeri.

* * * * * * *

So the old judge went home wearily, a sadder and a wiser man. The forester, Yeri, wondered why the old judge never came, while the presents were sent as before, and the melancholy housekeeper marveled that her master gave up fishing.

Seiler was quite happy, but never a word said he. Not even once again did he go to the hunt in the forest, and he benefited by the lesson he learned—that youth is for youth, and that if it is thrown away in the early summer time of life it is not to be picked up again in the autumn of existence. For no man can retrace his life.

About Tuscumbia.

Tuscumbia is a pleasant little town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, situated on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, seventy-five miles west of Huntsville and two miles from the Tennessee river. It is one of the oldest towns in Alabama, and is chiefly famous for its spring, which is the largest fountain in the United States and which formed the nucleus for a settlement by the whites. The town was the headquarters for the Cherokee tribe, and in its earliest days was the theater of many a bloody scene. The town is built principally of brick, and presented, prior to the disaster, quite a city-like appearance. Among its public buildings was a fine hotel, several churches, an institute of learning, and a number of fine buildings. Before the war it was a thriving town, but the ravages of both confederate and federal armies, especially the plundering of the latter, robbed the town of its substance and the people of their energy and enterprise. Since the close of the war the people have struggled hard to regain their former status, and some of the very houses which were recently swept away were numbered among the recent improvements The people killed are all known to many in this city. Mrs. Winslow was the wife of a member of a family who were among the earliest settlers of the place and for many years were among the wealthiest and most influential people of the country. Mrs. Moore, who, with her two children, was killed, was the wife of a prominent and popular lawyer, and at present a member of the state senate, who went to Tuscumbia when quite a youth to practice his profession, and succeeded since the war in establishing himself in a good business.

Mr. Fred. D. Hodgkins, who, with his wife and little children, was crushed to death in the ruins of his cottage home, was a young man of genius, aged about 33 years. When a boy he went to Tuscumbia and learned the printer's trade in the States' rights Democrat office, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas J. Key, the editor of the Southern Agriculturist, of this city. After learning his trade he became a watch-maker and jeweler, and established himself in business. Subsequently he served three years and a half as a soldier in the confederate army.

After the war he returned to Tuscumbia and re-established himself in business. In April, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Carter, of the same place, and for the last three years has been one of the leading spirits of the place and editor of the North Alabamian and Times. A few months ago he became the editor of a new paper started there under the title of the Tuscumbia Chronicle.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Pitiable Case.

An Irishman arrested for highway robbery, on being brought before a magistrate, asserted that he was more entitled to be pitied than to be punished.

"Pitied!" exclaimed the justice, while his eyebrows arched with more than ordinary wonder and contempt, "and on what account, pray?"

"Sure, on account of my misfortune.'.

"Your misfortune, indeed! What! that we have caught you, I suppose?"

"Oh, the jintleman that's brought me here knows my misfortune well enough."

But the gentleman was as astonished as the magistrate himself, and as incapable of understanding the culprit's meaning.

"You will own, I suppose," said his worship, "that you stopped this gentleman on the highway?"

"Oh, yes, I did that same."

"And that you took from him fifty pounds in bills?"

"And there your honor's right again."

"Well, then, you perplexing vagabond, what do you mean by your misfortune?"

"Sure, and the money wasn't in my pocket above a week, when the dirty bank stopped payment, and I was robbed of every shillin'."

An Engaging Manner.

Politeness is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while the opposite quality exercises as quick a prejudice against him. The politician who has this advantage easily distances all the rival candidates, for every voter he speaks with becomes instantly his friend. The very tones in which he asks for a pinch of snuff are often more potent than the logic of a Webster or a Clay. Polished manners have often made scoundrels successful, while the best of men, by their hardness and coldness, have done themselves incalculable injury—the shell being so rough that the world could not believe there was a precious kernel within it. Had Raleigh never flung down his cloak in the mud for the proud Elizabeth to walk on, his career in life would scarcely have been worth recording. Scores of men have been successful in life by pleasing manners alone. A trait of character, is well worth cultivating, lads. Never forget the value of true civility.

GEORGIA MATTERS.

Amount of this Year's Cotton Crop —A Talk with Mr. Stephens.

[Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 19, 1874.

It is with a feeling of relief that we can now for the moment dismiss political subjects and turn our attention to the material situation and progress of the south. And all of your readers will be no less astonished than gratified to learn that in spite of national legislation passed for the direct purpose of hampering and crippling the southern people, no people in this broad land have bounded forward on the high road to wealth with as much rapidity as they—that notwithstanding all the devilish ingenuity of the Butler government, the people of Georgia have brought their present arable lands to a higher state of cultivation than they ever were—that they are now making more money, educating their children better, and, in a word, more prosperous than they have been in over a decade of years.

Georgia produces in round numbers an annual crop of 600,000 bales of cotton, when, estimating the value of each bale at $60, bring a gross revenue of $36,000,000 from beyond and into the state. This is only one, though it is the main item of revenue. In this city of Augusta alone over $12,000,000 were paid to planters last year for cotton. This, I submit, is an annual rake at the world's money which this money-loving world cannot but envy.

One of the greatest lessons of the war was economy. It taught hundreds of thousands of people that they could grow rich upon what they almost every year threw away. For the first few years after its close, cotton at 25 cents per pound so fascinated our people that they were greatly retarded in progress by its exclusive production. The whole country, every energy, every item of capital was devoted to its production, to the almost utter neglect of provisions. But finding that that ruinous policy would not do, the system has now been changed and each planter througnout the extent of our state is making an earnest effort to make his place self-sustaining.

The question naturally comes up, what will Georgians invest their money in hereafter? They cannot put it in slaves, nor will they in railroad securities, for here, as in your country, stock in railroads don't pay. And we have enough of them in operation in Georgia to do very well for the next twenty years. The most pressing need, and no doubt the next great step in progress of the state, will be the building of transportation and manufacturing canals, and cotton factories thereon. This is as gradually and as surely settling upon the minds of the people as the shadow passes upon the moon when going into eclipse. You and I may yet live to see as much cotton manufactured in this state as is now raised, and, instead of the annual reception of thirty-six millions, three hundred millions of dollars paid to its people for their product. The mills now in operation in this city make the enormous profit of twenty per cent. per annum.

The north having grown heartily weary of retarding the growth of the south by fabrication of lies, in order to keep the radical party in power, the fetters of the chained lion will now shortly be cut, and from the four quarters of the earth capital and labor will pour over the prolific fields and along the innumerable streams of the south.

Mr. Stephens has been in the city for two or three days, and left last night for Washington. I had a two hours' interview with him yesterday, in which he went over the whole political situation of the country. But when leaving him, he exacted a promise not to publish the conversation. I may, however, state in general terms, that this wonderful old man is in high spirits over the favorable turn the affairs of the nation have recently taken. He agrees with thousands of others, that in order to elect the next president, which is now almost assured, the democratic party must act with the wisdom of the serpent and the mildness of the dove. He is very hopeful of having strength enough to take a very active part in the proceedings of congress this winter, and I half suspect he has two great speeches prepared for the session. He spent several hours yesterday consulting with Augusta merchants upon the proposed custom house in this city.

THE NEGRO AND THE VICTORIES.

What the Southern Colored Voters Think of the Tidal Wave.

In Nashville I talked with several colored men, and the feeling among the more intelligent of them was one of profound astonishment at the result of the elections in the North. I say the more intelligent of them, for those who are not intelligent don't believe that the "ol' hag gone Democratic. You had as well try to convince a Christian that the God he worships has been dethroned and the evil one set up in his stead, as to make the average negro believe that the "Norf" has gone into the hands of the party called Democratic. It was that section which gave the negro his freedom and all the rights he enjoys. He knows this, and is slow to believe that the "Gov'ment" has fallen into other hands.

The intelligent negroes, however, those who can read the papers understandingly, know very well what is up. They are not clamorous for civil rights now, and will be well satisfied if they can without molestation keep what they already have.

But it is curious to observe the childlike faith which even the more intelligent of them have that Grant will protect them from any reactionary legislation. They suppose that Grant will hold the Democrats well in hand, and not let them do anything serious. The possibility that Grant himself may have to get out of the way two years hence hardly occurs to them. With them Grant is the high and mighty one, the very personification of the Government, and perfectly able to turn Democrats out of office if they should come in too fast.

Quite an intelligent colored man in Nashville told me that he was dumfounded by the result of the elections North. He reads the papers, and there are few negroes in Nashville who have a clearer idea of the structure of our Government and of the method of government by the people than he. Yet he was so taken back by the result in the North that he says he can hardly believe it yet. "I expected Tennessee would go 'the way she did," he said, "but I never thought that the Democrats would get any of them big Northern States. It looks as though we can't trust the North, if it can all turn over in a day like that, and that we had better look near home for friends. A good many I have talked to think we had better split up and vote with the white people. But I tell you it goes against the grain for a colored man to vote the Democratic ticket. But thousands of them will do it hereafter. If we don't have political friends at home, I don't know where in the world we will have them now. It looks rather dark for us."

"Will you insist on the civil rights bill?"

"Nor, sir. In fact, we never wanted mixed schools. That is all a lie started to get the what Republicans away from their party. Some big-mouthed niggers may have set up great claims, and bragged what they were going to do, but the great mass of us don't want anything of the sort, and never did. When we travel we would like to have for our money what a white man has for his, but we will yield that rather than have any disturbances. The South is our home, we must be at peace with the people here; no matter if we don't have all our rights."

"Do you think the colored people will split up more politically hereafter than heretofore?"

"Yes, sir. A good many right in this city, who have been swindled out of their hard earnings by the Freedman's Bank, voted the Democratic ticket. They said that whatever the Democrats might do, they would not swindle the poor darky out of his money, like the bank did."

I have been told by several that a great many negroes, ordinarily considered quite intelligent, don't believe that Congress has fallen into the hands of the Democrats, for they argue that Grant would not let that happen! They think that Grant controls the whole thing, and through his soldiers, will keep the Democrats well in subjection.

There are other of the negroes who are alarmed at the sudden revolution in sentiment. This alarm is tenderly nursed by the carpet-baggers, particularly in the cotton States, who have impressed the negroes with the belief that in the event of Democratic success they would be returned to slavery. It is on a par with the story which the negro's circulated and believed two years ago—that Horace Greeley had been a major general in the rebel army.

Gov. Smith on the Greeley Movement.

Elsewhere we make an extract from Hon. B. H. Hill in reference to the Greeley movement of 1872. Below we give an extract from Gov. Smith's speech at the late jollification at Columbus.

Gov. Smith said: "In 1872 the democratic party made a self-denial and abnegation unequalled, and so took their lifelong enemy, the man who fought us—an honest man, to be sure—but we took him as an evidence of our honesty, and so showed our devotion to principle. Others went for Greeley, men who were willing to act with their enemies, who were willing to sacrifice past hates for national success. These men acted with Greeley in the party they were fighting for, and we honor them for their sublime self denial. Some cry out "its a great mistake! Never vote for a man that don't belong to the party!" But let me say that our success to-night is all due to the sacrifices we made in '72. Tell me not that such sacrifices do not count. This pledge on the altar of country has won, for it is a law of heaven that such virtue ever wins. It bore not fruit then. We now thank God the little leaven has leavened the whole lump."

Such "incorruptible democrats" as Jack Brown, who made the late ignoble "ground-hog race" for congress as the candidate of the negroes of the third district, denounced the Greeley movement as a "surrender of principle," and many good men thought so too, but time has vindicated the wisdom of that policy, and to it malaly we owe the late splendid and unexampled victories.—*Athens Watchman.*

Fizzling at a New Party.

(By Telegraph to the Constitution.)

CINCINNATI, November 25.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis to-day says: "Between fifty and sixty gentlemen met here to-day to take measures to form a new national political party, based upon the national currency platform. Horace H. Day, of New York; Alexander Campbell, of Illinois; Alexander Troupe, of Connecticut; and S. A. Ward, of Kentucky, were among the most prominent in attendance. James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, president. S. C. Wood and two Indianians were chosen vice-presidents. A committee of 13 was appointed to make a declaration of principles, and to repor this evening. The platform is understood to be very brief, reaffirming in the effect of the financ

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

BOAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar14-dy

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,
ATLANTA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart.....65 cents
Medium, per quart.....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart.....40 cents
Address O. L. PEASE,
Jan11-dtf Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA:

Thursday Morning, Nov. 26, 1874

Democratic Municipal Ticket

MAYOR:
C. C. HAMMOCK.

FOR ALDERMEN:
Three Years.—A. J. WEST.
Two Years.—R. F. MADDOX.
One Year.—A. HAAS.

FOR COUNCILMEN:

FIRST WARD.	
Two Years.	*One Year.*
J. B. GOODWIN.	J. D. TURNER.
SECOND WARD	
L. W. GOLDSMITH.	W. D. ELLIS.
THIRD WARD.	
D. A. BEATTIE.	T. A. MORRIS.
FOURTH WARD.	
J. H. FLYNN.	J. S. GARMANY.
FIFTH WARD.	
J. A. RICHARDSON.	FRANK P. RICE.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.
TWO YEARS—*First Ward*—M. T. CASTLEBERRY—*Second Ward*—E. E. RAWSON.
Third Ward—G. W. TERRY.
FOUR YEARS—*Fourth Ward*—W. B. COX.
Fifth Ward—A. MURPHY.

Our Advertisers.

Last night of the Holman Opera troupe.

Mayson & Norman will sell that grand square piano Saturday.

Sparks, Tye & Co., have commenced pork packing.

Mayor Spencer makes an appeal in behalf of the Alabama sufferers.

Willey Suttles, of Campbell county, offers $250 reward for Ephraim H. Suber.

Gen. H. Haupt, late general manager of the Air-Line railroad, gives an important notice in another column.

Parkin, & Jennings, 32 Broad street, Have in store (and constantly receiving) an immense stock of white pine doors, glazed sash, blinds, store doors, head and side lights, mouldings, and other ready-made building material. All work warranted thoroughly seasoned. Their facilities are such that they cannot be undersold. sep23—wed-fri&sun1f

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., offer $30,000 worth of domestic goods, consisting of the most celebrated brands at agents and manufacturers prices.

The colored emigration society, of Clarke county, by M. A. Pledger, its representative, have contracted with the New Orleans Short Line, to pay ten dollars per capita for adults for from 500 to 1,500 colored emigrants, from Clarke county to Mississippi. It is said that about that number will emigrate from Clarke county, provided they can get homes and employment in Mississippi.

To the Public.

Our final reports to Governor Bramlette will be forwarded Friday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.; hence all desiring to purchase tickets for the fifth gift concert of the public library of Kentucky, should see us their orders without delay. Programmes of the concert and drawing can be had at our office.

JOHN H. JONES & Co., Agents, nov25-d2t at Phillips & Crews.

Thirty-one emigrants came up from Covington last night, and left for Texas by the through car line.

Blank books ruled and bound after any pattern at The Constitution office. nov12—dtf

We direct special attention to the advertisement of Sparks, Tye & Co.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., beg to draw attention of the ladies and public generally to their advertisements and one low price system. nov24-tf.

The storm last Sunday night blew fences down, unroofed houses, and demolished a church near Rough and Ready, on the Macon & Western railroad.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., offer 500 pair of white blankets from $3 up. 200 pieces of flannel from 20 cents up. 500 best felt skirts at $1 00 worth $1 50. Ladies' gents' and misses' underwear at prices to suit the public. nov24—tf.

A change of schedule on the Georgia, R. R., is anticipated. The down morning passenger train will leave here at 7 o'clock A. M., instead of 6:30 A. M.

Book binding of any kind done in the very best style at The Constitution office. nov12—dtf

Buy your Kentucky Library tickets today. Sales close at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
50 pieces hemp carpet, from 25c. up.
100 pieces ingrain from 50c. up.
50 pieces 3-ply from $1 25 up.
100 pieces Brussels from $1 25 up.
At Furchgott, Benedict & Co. nov24-tf.

His Honor Mayor Spencer makes an earnest appeal in behalf of the sufferers by the recent tornado in Alabama.

All the ladies interested in the approaching "exposition" for the Young Men's Library association, are requested to meet the committee of directors at the Library rooms, on Thursday, November 26, at 3 o'clock *precisely*.

Mr. Wiley Suttles, of Campbell county, offers a reward of $250 for the arrest of Ephraim H. Suber, who killed his son on the 14th instant.

500 shawls from $1 50 up.
300 neck shawls from 50 cents up.
500 pieces of Amburg Edgings and Insertions one-half their value.
500 pieces of dress goods from 20 cents up.
500 pieces black alpacas from 25 cents to $1 50. Warranted to be the best brands and the cheapest in the city at Furchgott, Benedict & Co. nov24-tf.

Have your name gilded on your pocket-book, portemonie, traveling bag, etc., at The Constitution office. nov12-dtf

Dougherty Hutchins, the barber is now located at No. 19 Marietta street. It is a real pleasure to be shaved there by his tonsorial artistes and if you want a hot or cold bath, he can suit you exactly.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
500 cartoons splendid hair ribbons, from 3 cents up.
500 cartoons sash ribbon new styles from 25 cents up.
Kid gloves furs and shawls.
Flowers, feathers, beaded Trimmings and hosiery a specialty at Furchgott, Benedict & Co. nov24-tf.

Hop.—The Governor's Guards are determined to make next Friday night a time for happiness and enjoyment. They will give a grand hop at their armory, on Alabama street. With the true spirit of soldierly generosity they bear all the expenses of the occasion. But then the affair will be very select. It is gotten up for the benefit and enjoyment of the friends of the company. None but invited guests will be present, and they will be highly favored, for besides receiving the kind attentions of a gallant company of gentlemen, they will not have the least occasion to consult with their pocket-books. We always liked the Guards, but now we admire them more than ever for this exhibition of their generosity, and for the kind invitation which they have given us to be present at their festive entertainment.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—Do you wish the Constitution prize piano? Do not hesitate, but buy a ticket, for

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us loose the good we might win,
By fearing to attempt."

—Mr. J. A. Alexander and lady, of Atlanta, are at the Grand National hotel, Jacksonville, Florida.

—Intellectual enjoyments are comparatively cheap—if you doubt it young man, go join the Young Men's Library Association.

—A factory in Atlanta, is seam being agitated. As the Latin has it, on this subject, there has been *satis verborum*, in plain English—(enough of words.)

—In addition to the other theatrical companies who are booked for Atlanta this season, we can now add the Berger family of bell ringers.

—A gentleman from Hall county, gave the reporter on yesterday a bottle of sulphur water from McCamey's spring. It tasted very much like eggs whose first freshness is a memory to the past.

—A colored woman hung a dog on Gilmore street yesterday afternoon. Plato it is said, was at a loss under what class to rank women, whether among brutes or rational beings.

—The squalls of wind yesterday afternoon, cut to the teeth, and what was worse, would come loaded with flying dust and gravel, while unvariably left its traces on the delicate parts of the physiognomy.

—To-day is the national thanksgiving. Perhaps it will awaken in the great body of the people a higher public principle, a loftier and truer patriotism, and a better and more consistent appreciation of their public duties and obligations.

—From the manner in which fine turkeys, nice fruits, and other good things are being brought to the city, one would know that Christmas was approaching—That season for forgetfulness of wrongs, and forgiveness of injuries: when the hand gives a close grasp, and the heart feels a warmer thrill.

—Lord Bolinbroke in one of his books says "our natural wants are confined to narrow bounds, while those which fancy and custom create are confined to none." What about the fine flesh, delicious apples, fat deer, smiling opossums, oysters, &c., now being offered for sale at the various stands of the city?

—Any one at the railroad crossing on Whitehall street just at night yesterday, and to have heard the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells, would have been reminded forcibly with the truth of a passage of Baillie.

"Oh! Night!
Thou art not silent—many tongues hast thou."

—We regret to see so slim an attendance at the meetings of the board of trade for a week or two past. It is rather a matter of astonishment too, when it is known how much this organization has elevated the standard of business now in our community, aside from the various reforms and good results it has brought about.

—"Another county heard from." One of the citizens of Fulton county who went out to Nebraska has returned to Georgia, satisfied to spend the remainder of his days in the old state. Frequently we hear of emigrants returning to the old homestead from Texas and Arkansas. On yesterday, the reporter inspected four brag cars of corn from Kansas, which had been sent to Dr. Janes, the commissioner of the agricultural bureau. No doubt they were regarded as big things in Kansas; here, in Green, or Morgan or Oglethorpe, or almost anywhere in the state, they would be regarded as tolerable sized nubbins.

—On yesterday the reporter visited the pork packing establishment of Sparks, Tye & Co., corner of Pryor and Line streets, and was much gratified at this new Atlanta industry. The pens of these gentlemen are located in the west, there they have all the modern improvements for slaughtering hogs. For several days the weather has not been very favorable. They had killed during the day one hundred and fifty. As soon as the weather is cooler they will slaughter some four hundred. At present they employ only about twenty-four men. They are unable to supply the demand made on them for bulk meats and leaf lard. These gentlemen are prepared for it, and intend putting up a number one article of sugar cured hams.

—One of the gentlemen who is with the Texas excursion party, and formerly knew Atlanta, expresses his astonishment at its growth. Now the truth is, cities are all like individuals. Some prosper, others do not. Energy and ability in the man, despite obstacles, insure success. 'Tis true we are blessed with a fine climate, good health, and our location at the terminus of several railways is highly advantageous, yet unless we had been also blessed with competent men to avail themselves of these advantages. The men of a city determine its character. Their practical faith in its future is an essential requisite for its success. Waiting to see if a town will be anything, will not build it up. But to take hold, to build, to be enterprising, is the way to make a city. After being in Atlanta a few hours, this Texas gentleman found that we have among us many live, energetic men, and to such we are indebted for much of our growth and prosperity.

—The reporter conversed with an intelligent Christian gentleman, yesterday, and was surprised to find him opposed to public exhibitions and places of amusement. The reporter thinks that it is perfectly right and proper that there should be places of amusement. To the buoyant spirits of the young they are necessary, and may be salutary. But they should be places where vice and evil will not be seen, where innocence will not be corrupted, nor modesty put to blush. It may do to try and place the gravity of age on the young, but it is fighting against nature, and the true policy is to provide for the young, amusement that shall be innocent in themselves and harmless in their effects. If the parents and friends of the young do not support and countenance such amusements as are rational and innocent, there will be a rush for those that are dangerous and polluting in their influence.

—The healthfulness of Atlanta is a marked characteristic of the place. The atmosphere by which it is enveloped is pure and invigorating. The temperature of our climate contains those vital elements which beget and sustain vigorous life. Our great object should be to keep it healtay. As the city grows every means should be used to obviate and remove disease. One great source of disease in cities is bad or defective drainage, or sewerage. The natural drainage facilities of Atlanta are very good, and we are called upon to expend no very large amount to perfect our sewerage, by which all impure collections will be carried off, and the air will not then be impregnated with the noxious elements which foster and beget disease in various forms. The reporter walked extensively over the city yesterday, and finds that much of the sewerage is very defective, and in many localities the dependence is simply the natural sewerage.

The Magistrates.

MORE THIEVES' IN TROUBLE.

John Williams, his sister, Sarah Williams, and his mother, Jane Williams, were all put on trial yesterday before Justice Butt for burglary, committed at the house of the negro Crawford Austin, near Ponce de Leon spring, last Monday. Judge W. F. Wright represented the defense. The magistrate gave the case a very thorough sifting, and committed John Williams to jail for larceny from the house. The two women were discharged, as the evidence failed to implicate them.

Andrew Jackson and Lewis Atkins were arraigned before Justice Ezzard for stealing Mr. M. C. Kiser's cow. General Jackson stoutly affirms on the honor of the name he carries, "dat he didn't steal dat cow, but dat de oder nigger did steal dat cow." Three witnesses were examined for the state, who made out rather an ugly case against the ex-president and his companion. As the defense desired to introduce some testimony, the further hearing was postponed until this morning, to enable them to procure the attendance of several witnesses from the country. Mr. Finley represents Gen. Jackson, and Mr. McAfee represents Atkins.

MARRIAGE IN LOW LIFE.

Justice McConnell tried his hand at tying the nuptial knot for the first time yesterday. The parties he married were both highly colored, and were named Robert Allen and Emma Carleton. Robert is something of a Lothario among dusky damsels, and went into the marriage to save himself from a trip to the county chain gang. Justice McConnell is said to have performed the ceremonies with combined grace and impressiveness.

The National Hotel Changes Hands.

Messrs. W. C. Hewitt and Otis Jones, we are authoritatively advised, have purchased the lease, furniture and good will of the National Hotel for $21,000 cash. The lease is for five years. The new landlords take control December first.

Mr. James E. Owens, the retiring landlord, came here "unheralded and unannounced," but his genial manners and high-toned demeanor has won the entire confidence of his community, while he has, by untiring industry and close attention to the wants of his guests, established a reputation *national* in its character for his house. He has elevated the standard of hotels here, and many will regret his retiring from the conduct of the National. We hope, however, that Atlanta will not lose him as a citizen.

Mr. Otis Jones is the financier of the new firm, and W. C. Hewitt will run the hotel. The writer has long been acquainted with Mr. Hewitt. As a landlord he is unsurpassed. Under his administration the Globe hotel in Augusta achieved a reputation second to none in the land. The National under his *regime* will not lose any of its well-earned laurels, but if anything will gain new ones.

THE AIR-LINE ROAD.

Circular from the Receivers.

We saw yesterday a circular addressed to the employees of the Air-Line road by L. P. Grant and H. Haupt. The former is the receiver of the Georgia section, and the latter is the agent for A. S. Buford, the receiver for the other portions. The circular informs operatives of these appointments, and notifies them that there will be no change in the conduct of the business. It says among other things:

"The control over the road by the president, directors, general manager and superintendent, is at an end. The receivers, their representatives and subordinates, are in possession. No changes will be made except as required to maintain *efficiency* and *economy*. The auditor, treasurer and all subordinate officers and employees will continue to perform their duties, and make their reports as formerly, subject to such instructions as may from time to time be given by the receivers."

"Particular attention is directed to the fact, that the order of the court makes the employees preferred creditors, and payment to them will be certain, not only for future earnings, but also for arrears, provided no suspension of business is allowed to occur. If business is interrupted none can be paid. The earnings are considerably in excess of expenses, and arrears will probably be paid off rapidly."

As stated in yesterday's Constitution, the employees appear to have much confidence in Col. Grant. The circular also did much good. Work of every kind moved on smoothly at the depot during the day and probably will, until some other change in the management is made by the courts.

Mr. John B. Peck has been appointed master of transportation of Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line railroad, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will enter upon his duties on and after to-day.

THE RECORDER.

Scenes from Court Life.

Sandy Wootten was the first darkey who met his honor's eye yesterday morning, as it wandered over the usual attractive circle of unwashed sinners. Sandy is the youngest and best beloved of a family of fourteen brothers and sisters. He can eat more and do less than any young nigger of his age who resides in the classic precincts of Summer Hill. In answer to certain interrogatories propounded by the court this ingenuous youth stated that he "had been fixed up there for just nothing at all." That he was standing on Whitehall street when a white boy came along and tole him to shut dat mouth or he would roll a barrel into it. Whereupon as any other 'spectable gentleman of color would do, he told the boy "if he didn't let him alone he would bust his blamed nose with a rock," Here Sandy wept, and said "dis was obry time he had done."

"Sandy," remarked the court, "I am sorry for you, but I don't believe that story. Had he talked about a street car there might have been some reason in it. "I guess I'll let you pay the city five dollars and costs."

Matilda Simmons had a little difficulty with another colored lady who lived next door. It arose about a quarter of a dollar debt that Matilda was trying to collect, and lasted just five minutes. Had it lasted five minutes longer there would have been a funeral. As it was, the friend is now carrying around about two pounds of crown paper in four inch plasters, and it takes four people to help her sit down. Matilda dont see out of one eye, and has lost nearly all of her front hair. His honor said that Matilda never went unrevenged in his court and he would let her pay ten and costs.

Mr. Jenkins took his straight Tuesday night and took nigh onto two gallons of it. The last I made him very feeble, and he had to be escorted to the lockup. The court let him off with $5 and costs also, and with him closed out the morning's business.

SUPREME COURT.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT, REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

CIRCUITS.

Rome	4	Ocmulgee	12
Cherokee	10	Eastern	17
Augusta	17	Brunswick	1
Middle	9		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21, 1874.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.
No. 9. Isaac Windshipes, W. R. Phillips, Chalin, from Floyd. Reported.
Alexander & Wright, for plaintiff in error.
Smith & Branham, P. L. Mynatt, A. B. Culberson, contra.
No. 10. E. W. Marsh vs. Henry Griffin. Complaint, from Walker.
Dabney & Fouche, J. C. Clements, for plaintiff in error.
Warren Aiken, contra.
At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Dabney the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.
Four cases undisposed of on the Rome circuit.

Fulton Superior Court.

Hon. John L. Hopkins, Judge.

Court met at its regular hour, and the trial of the criminal business was resumed.

The case of highway robbery against the negroes Mose Davis, Sr., and Mose Davis, Jr., was terminated by a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners owe a great deal to their attorney, Mr. J. T. Finley, who made a gallant effort in their behalf.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

William Kelly was put on trial for assault with intent to murder. He was found guilty and sentenced by the court to hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of six years.

W. M. Johnson plead guilty to an indictment for misdemeanor, and was sentenced to the county chain gang for six months.

A considerable portion of the afternoon was spent in the trial of the negro Henry Thomas, for burglary in the night time. This Thomas is the man who, with two others, Ferguson and Rose Daniels, broke into Mr. Fechner's brewery at West End last summer, and stole a quantity of jewelry. Full particulars of the robbery were published in The Constitution at the time. Fergurson and Daniel are awaiting trial. The evidence was closed on both sides after dark, and court adjourned to meet at eight o'clock this morning, when the argument will take place. Messrs Jeffries and Wimberly are representing the defense. The jury, by consent of counsel, were allowed to separate for the night.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS COAL.

The Cahaba Red Ash.

It is clean, kindles quick, burns beautifully and makes no cinders. It is pure coal unmixed with any earthy impurities and burns up clean into dust ashes like wood. The best coal ever shipped to this city. We have it on sale every day at depot by car load, by ton and retail at our two yards, corner Broad and Hunter and 58 Decatur streets.

Sold only by Scoble & Sons, Sole Agents.
nov24—deod1m Atlanta, Ga.

500 French corsets from 50 cents to $2 00. 200 pair ladies and gents hem stitched pocket handkerchiefs from 10 cents up.
Real laces, real Valencia lace handkerchiefs.
Real lace collars at bottom prices at Furchgott, Benedict & Co. nov 4-tf.

Wanted, at this office, the following numbers of The Constitution: May 11 and 30, 1873; also, July 3 and 14, 1874. We would be glad to get any of the missing numbers to complete a file.

The Grand Duchess.—If the Holman Opera Troupe made a favorable impression on our musical public by their performance of the Bohemian Girl Tuesday night, their rendition of the above opera last night deepened and strengthened that impression to a degree that their most appreciative admirers were not prepared to realize. Miss Sallie Holman on her second appearance before an Atlanta audience was the recipient of a greeting from the audience that must have assured her of the kind place now in their hearts. Pretty, graceful, naturally dramatic, possessed of an expressive face, a voice at once liquid, musical and reliable, an easy manner and a nice appreciation of the requirements of the lyric stage, she sustained the *role* of the Grand Duchess charmingly. She showed herself to be a sparkling, irresistable little lady, vivacious and gifted. The *role* of Wanda was well cared for in the hands of Miss Julia Holman. Mr. Brandis, as Fritz, used his good voice to advantage at every turn. He shared largely in the applause of the evening. As General Bourn, Mr. Ryse sang with a vigor and taste which eclipsed his previous efforts. Mr. A. D. Holman, as Baron Puck, made all that was necessary of the character. The troupe is conscientiously organized, and we greet they do not favor us with a longer season of opera. To night closes the engagement.

Gen. H. Haupt, late general manager of the Air-line railroad and agent for the receivers in North and South Carolina, notifies the public that parties having claims against the road, will present them to J. J. Davis, auditor at Atlanta.

WORKING LIKE A CHARM.

How, Wherefore and Whence.

A Former Lucky Man Heard From.

He Wants Another $100 in Gold.

We are glad to note that our subscribers are responding to our earnest efforts to put our mail books in proper condition and make our distribution a complete success. A larger number of letters containing subscriptions were received yesterday than on any day for a week past. We hope that each day's mails will steadily increase in the number of subscription till the limit is attained. We are glad to announce that at the present rate of increase and from all indications the distribution will occur

AS AN EARLIER DATE

than Dec. 31st. Nor is this at all strange, for the limit of cards is 4,000, which number is not *one half* the number of our present subscribers, not counting the constant accession of new ones. Once for all we desire to say that agents need not write to requesting us to increase the limit to 5,000. We positively will not issue *one* card beyond the present limit.

HUNDREDS

have visited our presents, pianos and watches, and are delighted with them. We repeat that they are on exhibition for the scrutiny of the public, that it may be seen that these pianos and watches are *precisely* what we claim for them in our advertisements. The lady is to be envied who falls heir to the splendid Chickering square grand piano, worth $1,000, or the beautiful $600 piano. If any one would see a gem of a gold watch, let him drop in at Sharpe's and look at The Constitution's. *Some must get* these presents and all others we advertise. Who will be the fortunate ones, of course we know not; and it would be strange, indeed, if any one intending to take The Constitution would miss his chance, which he secures by simply paying *now* the subscription he will pay a little later.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

from the subscribers of The Constitution to its proprietors in the shape of sufficient subscriptions to close out the cards and bring off the distribution by December the 20th would be a most gracious act, and in return the proprietors would put into the hands of their subscribers two thousand dollars in gold and greenbacks, two beautiful pianos, gold and silver watches, etc., for New Years gifts.

From the number of letters received yesterday, we append only a few, showing that they come from all directions, and a general response from our subscribers.

A FORMER LUCKY SUBSCRIBER HEARD FROM.

Tunnel Hill, November 23.

Enclosed find ten dollars, for which send me The Daily Constitution for one year, and a registered card. You can send me a lucky card like you sent me in your first distribution. Yours truly, W. L. Headrick.

Our first draw bore off $100 in gold from our first distribution.

GOLD, GREENBACKS OR PIANO.

Ringgold, Ga., November 24.

* * * * I want a card to "take in" the large prizes—moneys, gold, greenbacks or piano, or anything else. Very truly your's,

FROM BAINBRIDGE.

Bainbridge, Ga., November 22.

Please find postoffice order for twenty dollars. Acknowledge receipt, and send your paper as usual. Also, the card in the distribution, and oblige,

Your's very truly, B.

FROM ROME.

Rome, Georgia, November 24.

Enclosed find postoffice money order for ten dollars for subscription one year. Send card. Yours truly,

We cannot refrain from expressing our sincere thanks to our subscribers in Rome, more of whom have responded than of those in any other town. We doubt, if in a few days there will be one left who has not paid his renewal. We trust that Rome will be fortunate in the distribution.

Nacoochee will put up with the $1,000 in gold.

Nacoochee, Ga., Nov. 25, 1874.

Enclosed find ten dollars for which you will please send The Weekly Constitution to the address of Wm. C. Alley, Isaac Oakes and Benjamin West to Amy's Creek post office, Habersham county, Ga., B. T. West, Clarksville, Ga., and Edwin P. West Nacoochee, Ga. As we see that a great many have subscribed a desire for the paintings and pianos, we will put up with the $1,000 in gold, &c. Send me receipts and a registered card. Do this and oblige. Yours obediently, W.

Well, there is no telling. A club of weeklies got it the first distribution.

FROM CALHOUN.

Calhoun, Ga., Nov. 25th 1874.

Gents:—Your card notifying me that my time of subscription had expired was duly received. Continue your paper and send me a card in your distribution.

Respectfully, ——

ANOTHER FROM ROME.

Rome, Ga., Nov., 24th 1874.

Gents:—Enclosed find receipt for $10. Send us your paper for one year and a card in the distribution.

Yours truly, ——

ALABAMA WANTS THE PIANO.

Shorter's Mount, Ala., Nov. 24th, 1874.

Gents:—I send by express ten dollars subscription to The Constitution, for the year 1875. Please send me Shorter a card so that I may get the piano.

Respectfully, ——

SUBSCRIBES FOR THE PAPER AND NOT A PRESENT.

Irwinton, Ga., Nov. 24.

Your card, reminding me that my subscription to your daily had expired on the 1st of October received, and I herein send ten dollars to renew for one year from that date. Please send receipt and card in your distribution at once. I never had any luck in gift enterprises, and do not expect to draw a large fortune in your distribution, but I send the money for the *paper*.

Respectfully, ——

FROM NEWNAN.

Newnan, Ga., Nov. 24th, 1874.

Enclose you here post office order for $10, which pays our subscription for next year. Send card and oblige, C.

Cuthbert, Ga., Nov. 23d, 1874.

Enclosed you will find post office order for $15.00, I think I am now just about behind six month's dues. Please renew my subscription and send me a card. There is luck in odd numbers, says Rosy O'Moore hand me one of that sort.

Very respectfully, D.

A LIVE OLD MAN OF 70 THAT LIKES THE CONSTITUTION.

Blakely, Ga. Nov. 23, 1874.

Find enclosed six dollars. Please apply it as follows: The Weekly Constitution * * * I have the promise of a number of subscribers soon. * * * * I am quite an old man, the rise of seventy years, but a live old man. I am well pleased with The Constitution and am doing all that I can to get you subscribers.

Respectfully, ——

CLUB OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Near McNutt, Clarke county, Ga., November 24, 1874.

I am glad you have postponed your distribution of prizes, for I succeeded in getting up a club of five for your paper, but living, as I do, some distance from any town or city, could not send the money. Enclosed you will find a postal order for $10, for which please send The Weekly Constitution one year to each of the following gentlemen: * * * * *

Respectfully, ——

NEW DAILY, TO COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Ga., Nov. 24th, 1874.

Gents:—We enclose you two dollars for which you will please send us your daily Constitution. Yours, ——

OYSTERS FAT, BUT MONEY SCARCE IN BRUNSWICK.

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 23, 1874.

Please find within a money order for subscription to The Constitution. Hope I will win your best gift. Don't you? No news in our town. Oysters are fat but money is scarce. Very respect ully, ——

These letters are sufficient to show that our subscribers in all sections are responding. We trust that every friend of our subscribers should not delay, if they wish to be sure of a place in our distribution. Old and new subscribers are rapidly taking the cards.

Kimball House Arrivals.—A B Jones, La; E D Mulford, Madison; R H Barnes, Indianapolis; J B Lamb, Tenn; R S Hoffman, Baltimore; E P Albee, Chicago; D M Kimball, ——; G H Packwood, Florida; W P Lennard, A Donolen, Gen. Chas B Stewart, Col J Collins, N Y; W I Brooks, Lone; G W Adam, city; V H Sturtn, Macon; B W Hill, Baltimore; J A Blair, Ohio; S S Key, Cincinnati; J Blumenthal, N Y; H McDongall, Louisville; J H Proctor, B G; P Anderson, Ga; A C Mitchell and wife, Glenville; C L Rose, N Y; Jno Walker; T A Kingsberry, N S; Mrs Wm M Jones, Montgomery; Geo H Gardner, Ala; D A Mathews, Ga; W C Cleveland, G Gardner, S C; Jas Key, Ala; Mr and Mrs DeKenne, Savannah; H Feltmore, Ky.

Outrage in Campbell County.

We learn that a negro man named Isaac Arnold, committed an outrage on the person of the little white daughter of John S. Bowen near Palmetto, Campbell county, yesterday. The victim is only eight years of age. The negro was arrested and is now in jail.

All the ladies interested in the coming exposition of the Young Men's Library Association are requested to meet at the Library rooms to-day at 3 o'clock. Punctuality is urged.

THE LIBRARY PETITION.

An Answer to Lex.

Editors Constitution: We read in your paper an article signed *Lex*, accusing our remarks of last Sunday of stating unfairly the cause of the library, when we spoke of paltry 6, and also accuses us of giving a Jonah stab. We are sorry to be obliged to take our young and promising friend Lex *apa e* but we must show him that he does us gross injustice. If, in a more sober disposition, he reads again our humble remarks, he will see that nothing unfair, but, to the contrary, the most friendly feelings pervade our whole communication; and if *Lex* comes one day with a list of a subscription to help build a library hall, he will see also that the men of mature age and cool heads who wrote or prompted these articles, will subscribe as liberally, if not more, than *Lex* will do. But in doing so they will subscribe *their own money*, and not the money of a community whose finances are in such a fix that *we do not even dare to describe it.*

Who has asked for a palace? says *Lex*. In coming before the city council last Friday, one of the *orators* of the association used the following langnage: *We do not come before you like beggars* * * * *; we are already established. * * * * *We have already a flourishing and prosperous library,* * * * * *but we want a palace home for our library.*" There is the culprit, and our young friend *Lex* can pull his ears! We think, though, that in so pulling said *Orator's* ears, he would do as much injustice to him as he has done to us, because we also, like *Orator*, are of the opinion that a palace would be a fitting home for the library. The point where we begin to differ is the part that ought to be taken by the city. We squarely say that the financial status of Atlanta does not justify her in helping such an enterprise by the gifts of the lot asked for, and that paramount to building or helping to build such a hall are the duties to pay our debts, to build a hospital, to build cotton factories. The library association represents exactly the young lady who wants a nice house, a beautiful parlor, costly furniture, carriage, exquisite toilets, etc., to lodge, exhibit and adorn her beauty. She does not know, or she does not care, whether or not it will bankrupt papa. She kisses him in begging for all that, and says: Papa it will be *an evidence of your regal and progressive spirit.*

And we, we are the old man, who knows his financial position, whose duty it is, whatever may be his fondness for his pet daughter, to refuse such requests, because the money he would so royally and progressively spend belongs to his creditors, or because he needs it to provide for other invalid children, or because said money is the only means left to start a new enterprise on which depends the bread and the salvation of the whole family. *Lex*, as young and as inexperienced as the young beauty above mentioned, asks: "What public use can this public ground be devoted to that will pay the city better than a library?" What public use! Candid ignorance of youth! They are by hundreds! See at every street corner groups of two or more grave looking men speaking in subdued tone of our present financial difficulties. Listen! They say that last week a lady who had loaned some funds to one of our city, came to claim a little interest, and no money enough was found in the treasury to pay it. Let us pay to that poor woman her hard-earned money, that she entrusted to our honesty! Listen again! Our debt interest, about $70,000, becomes due next January. We do not know where to get the money to pay it; let us pay that sacred debt! Listen again! Our water bonds are so depreciated that we cannot dispose of them, even at 40 cents on the dollar! Let us maintain our credit in showing that we reduce our expenses to the absolute necessary! Listen again! Some contractors of our water works do not dare go ahead with their work because we have no money to honor our engagements! Let us pay these contractors for what they have done, and show that we are able to meet their balance when they will have finished! Listen again! We have a floating debt of $400,000, and not a cent to pay it. To meet it, our city taxes must be raised next year of one half per cent. upon every one hundred dollars, making an augmentation of half, besides the school tax! Let us give confidence to capitalists, and obtain credit in showing that we make of our resources! Listen! Listen! and you will hear more and more, and you will come to our conclusion. *Honesty before generosity!*

Then listen to what our poor people say upon the necessity of a hospital! Listen to the cry, of our necessitous classes on the cotton factories question! And you will say with us: *Charity before fine halls or palaces!*

Lex, in his article makes long pleadings to prove the utility of a library. Nobody denies that, young prince. But we have it, said your *orator* before council. Her existence does not depend upon a nice hall. The association has paid all her debts and besides has now a capital that is loaned or offered in loan. It is no danger that the institution should fall for want of the Alabama street lot. The library has been born and has prospered without that lot: it will continue to prosper, to expand, to become one day a great institution with or without that lot and without the help of the city, if said city cannot afford to do it. The members of the association, and our rich citizens will help the library and we will live long enough to see it lodged in a palace! Upon that palace we will then raise our eyes with pride, because our conscience will feel clear of reproach, because no shame will bend our head! Young friend, let us stop here, as to say all that could be said on these questions would fill the paper, and as we are certain to have convinced you if self-esteem does not shut up your mind to reason!

Wisdom and Moderation.

Colonization of the Negro.

Editors Constitution: One of your city contemporaries takes very positive ground against the colonization of the negro. It attacks the policy of the railroads of the state in the advantageous terms offered by them to emigrants. It alludes to the fact that thousands of negroes have left this state in the past two years in a desultory way. This is deplored as a great evil. Now is its position on this subject right? Are there not two sides to the question? A great exodus from any country of any part of its population is a momentary evil. Sometimes, however, great ultimate good flows from just such a cause. Still no one will deny that a large substraction from the number of our farm laborers would greatly derange, for a time, our agricultural interests.

I am not disposed to take strong ground on this question, but I am afraid that many of our people are forming very hasty opinions on the subject.

The negro is the great disturbing political element at present, and so long as the two great parties of this country exist as they are now constituted, he will remain as the promoter of discord. But all parties are disorganized; in a few years, and the political questions of the day will be soon forgotten, and the negro will no longer be the darling of any political organization. But will his existence among us be no longer an evil? When he is let alone to sink to his own level, will he not still be a voter? If I am not mistaken, the time will come when he will be politically a greater curse, if possible, than he is now. When the questions of the day change, and no such thing exists as a "white man's party," our own people will be divided. Each side will bid for the support of the African, and to the hands of the most ignorant and vicious part of our population will be entrusted the balance of power. The Caucassian will fight against his brother, and each will sue for the African's favor.

But is the negro our most efficient laborer? If we did not have him to rely upon would we not pay more of our people put their hands to the plow? Would not the demand which would be created by the absence of the negro, cause a supply of other labor? Such would certainly eventually be the result.

It is certainly against the interests of the state to lose any considerable portion of her white population, provided those lost are workers. If idlers, they had better go. But it seems to me that the gradual withdrawal of the negroes in the "salutory manner," mentioned by the Herald is greatly beneficial. I am sorry for the state in which they colonize, but it would be a great blessing to the south to be finally rid of them, provided the manner of their departure is not too sudden.

For one, I am inclined to say to the colored brother, depart in peace.

The subject is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

Large Transactions.—John H. Jones & Co. sold yesterday $1,300 worth of Fifth Gift Concert tickets of the Public Library of Kentucky. See their card "To the Public" in another column. All desirous of taking an interest in a club now nearly made up or forming new clubs, had better call on them immediately, as they will discontinue sales to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M., and tickets are going off rapidly.

The Commissioner's Court.—Commissioner W. B. Smith yesterday discharged from custody a prisoner named Daniel Bagwell of Chattooga co., about 20 years of age, and was convicted at the last term of the United States court of working in an illicit distillery. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $250 and costs. He was discharged after serving out his time.

The regular meeting of the 12th Night Brotherhood is ordered for to morrow night, at the Chamber of Commerce. Business of importance is to be transacted, and members are herewith urged to attend. Remember Friday night. Hush.

Dr. G. W. McElhany, President of the Young Men's Library Association of West Point, was in the city yesterday and visited the room of the Y. M. L. A.

E. T. White, long proprietor of the King House at Stone Mountain, has taken charge of the Ricks House at Cartersville. The Ricks House is a capital place to stop at.

The banks will be closed to-day, and Sunday hours observed at the post office.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Its First Meeting.

We were shown, on yesterday, in the office of Messrs Parkins, Allen & Jenkins, architects, some drawings which possess a peculiar interest to all who feel attached to the young men's library of our city.

One drawing presented the scene of the first meeting of the association. This meeting was held in the office of Mr. W. H. Parkins, on Alabama street, on the 17th of August, 1867.

The whole interior view of the room is presented. On the drawing is indicated the position which each gentleman present occupied. There were present, at this first meeting the following named gentlemen:

Mr. J. R. Barrick, chairman, Mr. A. R. Watson, Mr. E. N. Kimball, Mr. C. E. Freeman, Mr. C. H. Davidge, Mr. D. G. Jones, Capt. W. D. Luckie, Dr. H. S. Orme, Mr. O. H. Jones, Mr. J. R. K

CADENABBIA.

No sound of wheels or hoof-beat breaks
The silence of the sun.mer day,
As by the loveliest of all lakes
I while the idle hours away.

I pace the leafy colonnade,
Where level branches of the plane
Above me weave a roof of shade
Impervious to the sun and rain.

At times a sudden rush of air
Flutters the lazy leaves o'erhead,
And gleams of sunshine toss and flare
Like torches down the path I tread.

By Somariva's garden gate
I make the marble stairs my seat,
And hear the water, as I wait,
Lapping the steps beneath my feet.

The undulation sinks and swells,
Along the stony parapets,
And far away the floating bells
Tinkle upon the fishers' nets.

Silent and slow, by tower and town,
The freighted barges come and go,
Their pendent shadows gliding down
By town and tower submerged below.

The hills swoop upward from the shore,
With villas scattered one by one
Upon their wooded spurs, and lower
Bellaggio blazing in the sun.

And dimly seen, a tangled mass
Of walls and woods, of light and shade,
Stands beckoning up the Stelvio Pass
Varenna with its white cascade.

I ask myself, Is this a dream?
Will it all vanish into air?
Is there a land of such supreme
And perfect beauty anywhere?

Sweet vision! Do not fade away;
Linger until my heart shall take
Into itself the summer day,
And all the beauty of the lake.

Linger until upon my brain
Is stamped an image of the scene;
Then fade into the air again
And be as if thou hadst not been.

W. Longfellow, in December Atlantic.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, November 25.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 823 bales; uplands 14¾; Orleans 15¾.

Futures opened quiet and easy; December 14 13-16a14 27-32; January 15¼a15 5-32; February 15 7-16a15 15-32; March 15 25-32a15 27-32.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet and steady. Pork quiet; mess $21. Lard steam 13¾a14. Turpentine quiet at 35¼a36. Rosin firm at $2 35 a2 40. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Money 2½. Gold 11⅛. Exchange—long $4 80; short $4 90½. Governments dull. State bonds quiet and lower.

LIVERPOOL, November 25, noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in November or December 7 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, November 25, 2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings deliverable in January or February 7⅞; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January 7⅝. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, November 25, 3:30 P.M.—Cotton sales to-day include 6,300 bales American.

LIVERPOOL, November 25, 4:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in October or November 7 9-16; do. shipped in December or January 7⅞.

LONDON, November 25.—Erie 23¼a24.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., November 25, 1874.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new to report in any of the departments of trade. Business of all kinds has been very quiet during the day. Stocks of bulk meats have been received. Corn is in good supply and dull at quotations. The supply of flour in market exceeds the demand. Light stocks and cool weather give more firmness to the poultry market, though prices remain unchanged.

Atlanta water bonds 73a75.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 08; selling at $1 10. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at ¼ off; selling at par.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 98a$1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 68a70; 8s 78a80. Augusta. 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 73a77; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 60a65; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 93a93. Central Railroad stock 58a62. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—7½c gross, per car load. On account of the weather, the demand is not so good.

Beef cattle—2a4½c.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed ⅓ 8a4c; peaches unpealed ⅓ 4a5; peaches peeled 10 a12c; apples pealed 4a5c.

Butter—30a35.

Beeswax—25a27.

Rags—2a2½c.

Feathers—55a75.

Eggs—We quote at 25a27.

Poultry—22a25; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 18c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white, new $1 00; ear 95.

Meal—$1 00.

Grits—$1 40.

Wheat—white $1 40a$1 50; amber $1 40a $1 50; red $1 40.

Rye—$1 25.

Barley—$1 50.

Oats—mixed 78a80; white 80a85.

Cow Peas—$1 00a1 10.

Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 10a$1 25; Tennessee $1 25.

Flour—fancy $7 50a$7 75; extra family $6 75a$7 00; family $5 25a$6 50; extra $5 75; superfine $5 25.

Bacon—none.

Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11½ long clear sides 11¼.

Lard—tierces 16.

Hams—sugar-cured 12½.

Bagging—gunny 12; domestic 9 lb, 13; 9½ lb, 13½; 2¼ lb.14; 2¾ lb. 14; Borneo 15¼.

Rope—Annawakee 25a27.

Ties—6¼a8.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls, $14 00; ½ bbls $6 76; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.

Vinegar—24a40.

Sugar—Crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 11¾; extra C 11¼; white extra C 11⅛; yellow C 10¾; Demerara 11¾; New Orleans 10¾a11¾; do. prime 10a10¾; do. fair—none in market.

Coffee—Rio 22a24; LaGuira 26; Java 26a38. Syrups—refined 45a50; New Orleans 30a35. Molasses—hhds 42; tierces 43; bbls. 45. Soap—5¼a10¾.

Starch—6¼.

Rice—bbls. 8½; tierces 8¼.

Soda—kegs 7a7¾; assorted papers 8a8¼.

Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 6a7; butter 8a7; pic-nic 7a7; oyster 6¼a8; milk 10a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 9a12; sugar 6¼a11; C cream 9a11; lemon cream 10a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 18a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 13a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $8 50a75; fancy 18a35.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $2; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3 50a 4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, per dozen, $3 50; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a3 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eagle brand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2, qts per case $2a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a3 25; French mustard per doz $2a3 25. Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a3 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a3 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.

Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.

Teas—Oolong $1a1 10; imperial $1a1 10; gunpowder $1a1 10.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.

Cheese—State dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.

Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $4a4 25; russets, western $3 40a3 50.

Onions—Silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.

Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 3¼a4.

Lemons—per box $8a10.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $8 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12½.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English 45a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 23a33 1/3.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25a27½; Icean ants 11a15; Brazil nuts 15a18; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 12a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Virginia fancy per lb 9a10.

Candies—Boiled herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in bulk, 15c.

Buckets—Painted and red cedar buckets $8 50; brass-bound juniper buckets $6 50a7 50; painted buckets $3 75a4 25; well buckets $6 50; paintedtubs, per nest, $4; seives, per dozen, $3 25; brooms, per dozen, $2 75a3; 30; matches, per gross, $6 25.

Lime—40a50.

Cement—$2a3 50.

Nails—20d, 12½, 10d, $4 25. 8c. per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $3 50; buck, per bag, $3 75.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $4 25; per cask, per case, $9 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—38.

Blacking—35a70

Candles—18.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 80

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7¼a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Sheffield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1½ in. to 4 in. flat, and ½ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3½ to 3¾ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3¼a5c; less than carload 3½a5c.

Leather—dome, hemlock, good damaged 25½ a28; good 30a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a40c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 25.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass $ 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 13½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, either white or colored. Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $6; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 57; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $6 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 47a50; medium, 11-in old55a60; good, 11-in old 65a70; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 55a65; dark qrs. 50 a60; bright eights, twist 65a75; medium, 13-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 13-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 75; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum asafoetida 35; acid, sulphuric, per carboy, 11. 30; petro oil, per gal, 32a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1al 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 25; tanners' oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal,

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling; price per lb., 23; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45 Imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 15; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a1 50; hemp, medium, 26-inch 27c; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a2.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10¾; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7¾a 8¾; Conestoga 8¼a9; Dunnell's 8¾; Garner's 8¾; Hurtel's 8¾; Sprague 8¼; Gloucester 8¼a9; Simpson's black 8¾; Simpson's grays 9; American 8¾; Freeman's side bands 8¼; Allen's 8¼.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8¼; yarns 9 1-2; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8¼ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10¾ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 10; fancies, fashion 11c; checks 11; Georgia plaids 13½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 38 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 18½c. Boott E 36 in.1 6c; R 38 in. 7¾c. Cabot ½ 10½c; 36 in. 11½c. C. noe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7½c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 17c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13½. Rosebud 13. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 10. Ballou & Son 10a7½9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 11. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 30c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 18c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 25c; A C A 30 inch 28c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 34.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 13c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville a 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumkig Satteen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11½c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14½; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 6½; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 7c; high colors 7½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

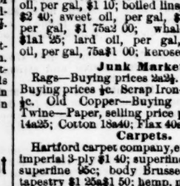
Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 35; West Lake 25c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

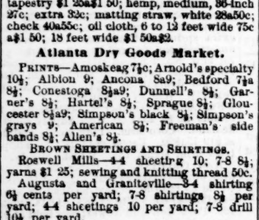
Linseys—12½a28½c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 30a40; shaker 50a60.

TO MILL OWNERS AND USERS
— OF —
MILL GEARING.



WEBSTER & MARKS, Chattanooga, Tenn., are now making Spur and Bevel Gear of all sizes, with the Patent English Gear Moulding Machine. No extra charge for Patterns. No delay, and a perfectly true wheel of any desired pitch. july11-d19m



None Genuine except this Brand is on the Barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. 9 Broad St., Atlanta.

CENTRAL RAILROAD HOTEL IN Jonesboro, Georgia, For Rent.—That large and beautiful BRICK HOTEL in the thriving town of Jonesboro, is now offered to a good tenant FOR RENT. The house has been completed with all the modern improvements and contains about forty well ventilated rooms. Apply to
M. B. DEVAUGHAN,
nov5—d1m Jonesboro, for terms.

I AM SOLE OWNER Of a new patent novelty, which sells at sight and I want a general agent for Georgia, to sell stock and rights. Send 25 cents for sample or apply to No. 10 West Mitchell street, room 4.
CHAS. E. FELL, Atlanta.
nov24-eod3t

Prof. Logan's School.

PROF. LOGAN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will open TO-MORROW, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Marietta street. This is one of the most comfortable and convenient rooms for the purpose in the city. aug tf

Mills for Sale.

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, a first-class FLOURING, GRIST AND SAW MILL, with abundant water power, near Fort Valley, Georgia.
For particulars address the subscriber at Fort Valley, Ga.
D. H. HOUSER.
oct20—d3t-theseodtlded1

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
CHATTAHOOCHEE
RIVER LAND
FOR SALE.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAST will and testament of Mrs. Cynthia Green, late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will be sold on the premises, eight miles west of Atlanta, on the 2d day of December next, six hundred and eighty-three acres of land, in divisions as follows.

FIRST DIVISION—Eighteen acres of fraction No. 24, and ninety and one-half acres, lot No. 53, making one hundred and eight and one-half acres, on which is situated the late residence of Mrs. Green. Said tract also embraces the south bank of the river and one-half interest in the Ferry known as Green & Howell's Ferry, which takes in annually from sixteen to eighteen hundred dollars toll.

SECOND DIVISION—Lot No. 52, containing 202½ acres, with tenement houses, gin house, and other improvements thereon.

THIRD DIVISION—Lot No. 51, containing 202½ acres upland, well timbered.

FOURTH DIVISION—Fraction No. 55, containing one hundred and seventy acres.

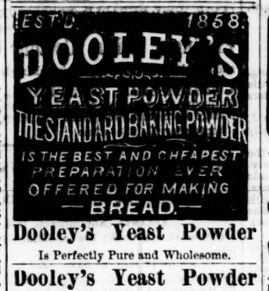
All of said lands situated in the 14th district of originally Fayette, now Fulton county. A large portion of said lands are first-class river and creek bottoms, and are in one of the best neighborhoods in Georgia, well watered and perfectly healthy.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; one-third payable in six, and one-third in twelve months, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on last two payments.

Mr. C. C. Green, Mr. H. H. Glenn or Till man Knight, on the premises, will show the lands to those wisting to examine.

S. B. LOVE, Executor.
October 30, 1874—d&w1m

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDERS.



Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is Perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuit and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, etc.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes, Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
and do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and river, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

sep27— sep5—d&w3mo

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation rooms No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19—d&ewly

DR. TUTT'S MEDICINES.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an Antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For Dyspepsia they are a Specific. For Sick Headache and Bilious Colic they are sure cure. For Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Nervousness, a positive cure. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray street, New York.

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The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insiduous in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset, would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York, pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough. Office, 18 Murray street, New York.
oct18— feb1-deod&wly

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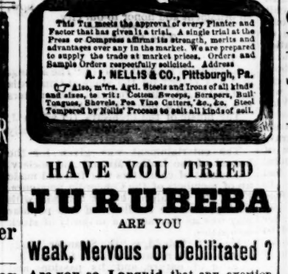
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
PUT UP ONLY IN *BLUE* BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists.

SUCCESS BEYOND COMPETITION.
Nellis' Patent Cotton Tie.



This Tie meets the approval of every Planter and Factor that has given it a trial. A single trial at the Press or Compress affirms its strength, merits and advantages over any in the market. We are prepared to supply the trade at market prices. Orders and Sample Orders respectfully solicited. Address
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Also, m'frs. Agtl. Steels and Irons of all kinds and sizes, to wit: Cotton Sweeps, Scrapers, Bull Tongues, Shovels, Pin Tine Cutters, &c., &c. Cast Tempered by Nellis' Process to suit all kinds of soil.

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ARE YOU
Weak, Nervous or Debilitated?

Are you so Languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

The operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is new and untried discovery, but has been used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggists for it.
For sale by WM. W. KIDDER & CO.,
New York.

First Grand Gift Concert
MONTPELIER
Female Humane Association,
AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.
NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

1	Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
1	Grand Cash Gift	50,000
1	Grand Cash Gift	25,000
10	Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
15	Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	75,000
50	Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
100	Cash Gifts, 500 each	50,000
1,000	Cash Gifts, 100 each	100,000
1,000	Cash Gifts, 50 each	50,000
20,000	Cash Gifts, 20 each	400,000
22,178	Cash Gifts, amounting to	$1,000,000

Number of Tickets 100,000

PRICE OF TICKS.

Whole Tickets	$ 20 00
Halves	10 00
Quarters	5 00
Eighths or each Coupon	2 50
5½ Tickets for	100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange county, proposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 8, 1874.—It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means liberally represented among them.
JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 8, 1874.— * * I commend them as gents of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the people. * * *
R. W. HUGHES, U. S. Judge,
Eastern District of Virginia.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Robt. E. Withers, Lieut-Gov. o Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Virginia.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express prepaid, post-office money order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

For full particulars, testimonials, &c., send for Circular. Address
Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Pres't M. F. H. A., Alexandria, Va
Reliable agents wanted everywhere.
nov12—d&w4w

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TEXAS
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HAVING spent part of the last three years in Texas, and having been repeatedly solicited by parties owning and controling large tracts of land in that State, I have determined, after thoroughly, investigating the whole subject matter, to open a LAND AGENCY to some eligible point in the
LONE STAR STATE
at an early date. With seven years' experience in the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS in all of its details in Georgia, the business will not be new. Parties owning or controling lands in Texas can for the present address me at Rome, Ga. My partner and myself propose to give our attention exclusively to the business in all its details. Bring and conduct suits of ejectment, re-establish titles, sell and convey lands and pay taxes. Best of references given. Correspondence earnestly solicited. Address JOHN T. BURNS & CO. Rome, Ga.
feb7—dtf JOHN T. BURNS.

MEDICAL.

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—OF THE—
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ATLANTA.....GEORGIA

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The building occupied is of brick, new, large, well ventilated, well furnished, and supplied with machinery power, gymnastic arrangements, Electrical Instruments, vapor, electric galvanic and other Baths, vaccuum treatment, movement apparatus, and many other appliances from the original Institute in Indianapolis, Ind. An ample corps of skilled assistants, and apparatus makers, has been brought here, and the whole is under the charge of Surgeons of well known ability and skill. Three hundred patients are already under the treatment of the Southern Branch, and the results are highly gratifying and satisfactory. Call and examine the methods of treatment, and the facilities for carrying forward the work. Address
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Wholesale Druggists.
WINDOW GLASS, 3 car loads assorted size.
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COLD & COUGH SYRUP
HAS NEVER FAILED TO CURE THE most obstinate Coughs and Colds.

It is highly recommended by all who have used it. Try it and be convinced.

For sale at all first-class drug stores.
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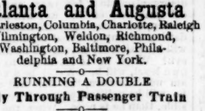

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I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.
Price 50 cents a box.
None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
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